INSURANCE.

All Indian Trade Associations are anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

But this can be put into practice only by individuals So help Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL XV NO 189— BOMBAY FRIDAY DECEMBER 9 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
10 Dec.	RANPURA ..	MOOLTAN‡ ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	COMORIN‡ ..	15,132
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJA‡ ..	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI	MOREA* ..	19,953
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALDERA ‡ ..	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI		3,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA..		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@† ..		10,602
21 ,,	CHINA$ ..		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTAN‡ ..		20,847
7 Apr.	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA‡ ..		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
2 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA‡ ..	16,088
2 June	RANPURA ..		16,601
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA *	10,986
16 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA x	16,572
30 ,,	RAWALPINDI.		16,619

@ To Marseilles only.

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only

$ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London A. £280, B. £270, C. £260.

1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £272, B. £262, C. £256.

2nd Saloon to London A. £254, B. £244.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £250, B. £240.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
18th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1928		
12th Jan.	DOMALA ..	8,441
16th Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
8th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927			
*13th Dec.	DELTA ..		Colombo, Straits, China and Japan.
x31st ,,	TASMANIA M. ..		Straits and Japan.
1928			
*10th Jan.	KHIVA ..		Colombo Straits China and Japan
*31 ,,	HIYEIZAN M. ..		Straits & Japan.
13th ,,	KALYAN ..		Colombo Straits China and Japan

xDoes not carry Passengers.

*Approximate Dates.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
9th Dec.	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
10th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
12th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
14th ,,	BARJORA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
21st ,,	KARAPARA ..	East & South Africa
28th ,,	xELLORA ..	Mombasa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be saillings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	2 Dec.	11 Dec.
Penang Maru ..	5214	2 Dec.	17 ,,
Muroran Maru ..	5374	17 ,,	30 ,,
Moji Maru ..	3757	21 ,,	5 Jan.
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 ,,	12 ,,

* Passenger Steamer

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay

Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusan"

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Arrival	Departure.
Indo Maru ..	14th Dec.	23rd Dec.
Heiyo Maru ..	16th ,,	30th ,,
Shinnoh Maru ..	16th ,,	31st ,,
Hankow Maru ..	17th ,,	31st ,,
Celebes Maru ..	25th ,,	8th Jan.
Ishikari Maru ..	29th Dec.	10th ,,
Indus Maru ..	7th Jan.	16th ,,
Borneo Maru ..	11th ,,	20th ,,
Yeikoku Maru ..	20th ,,	30th ,,

For Particulars apply to:—

C. MURASE, Manager.

Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.

Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

Box No. 355.

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

AMRUTANJAN

THE GENUINE AND POWERFUL

REMEDY

Attacks and Cures all kinds of

Bodily Aches and Pains

Amrutanjan Depot

BOMBAY and MADRAS

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

"THE SHAKTI SANJIVANI" PILLS

Prepared after 45 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price Rs. 12-0 Net.

or a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.

For a full list of all other preparations write to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR .....(Kathiawar)

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local. Rs. as.	Mofussil. Rs. as.
1 Year	20 0	25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3|8.	Rs. 4.	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.

436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 22997.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Drom Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.

Agents:—KEMP & CO., Bombay.

J. TIRTH & CO., Karachi.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, Satara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND

IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.)

WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER YOU GET Rs. 1,500 IN CASH

AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 FULLY PAIDUP PAYABLE

Rs. 3,000 AFTER DEATH.

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.

Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.

For all Particulars and forms apply to:—

BRANCH SECRETARY

Bombay Branch,

40-42, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

MARTIN & Co, Managing Agents.

Head Office: 6-7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA

AGENTS WANTED ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

IF YOU WISH TO READ

"The World's News"

SUBSCRIBE TO THE

'AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA

Bi-Weekly or Weekly

EDITION).

There are in India a great many people who do not subscribe to a daily paper and yet desire to have a full record of the current Indian and Foreign news. The 'Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or Weekly Edition) is specially printed to meet such a demand. It contains all the most important intelligence and comments from the daily edition of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" besides giving a mass of reading matters on varied topics such as will be welcomed in every home.

Every reader in India can afford to subscribe to the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or Weekly Edition), for the annual subscription, inclusive of postage is only Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively per annum.

It circulates throughout the length and breadth of India and Burma, Malaya, Arabia and East Africa. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-weekly or Weekly) is thus one of the best advertising mediums in the country. Advertising rates will be forwarded on application to the Secretary

"Amrita Bazar Patrika, Ltd."

CALCUTTA.

When You Spend so much for

Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

PRINCESS STREET - BOMBAY

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. FORT, BOMBAY.

Branches :—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.

Assets exceed Rs 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.

ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCE:

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.

Managing Director

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

1926 Another Year of Record Progress

NEW ASSURANCES. 1924 Rs 2,37,34,000 / 1925 Rs. 2,96,42,000 } Increase Rs. 59,08,000

1926 Rs. 3,91,39,000 } Increase Rs. 94,97,000

THE FUNDS increased by Rs. 42 LAKHS to Rs. 7,38,80 000

THE PREMIUM INCOME now exceeds Rs. 1,05,30,000 per annum.

THE NEXT VALUATION takes place as at 31st DECEMBER 1927. WITH PROFIT POLICIES effected before that date will be entitled to share in the DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS of the CURRENT TRIENNIUM.

Prospective Policyholders are urged to communicate without delay with:—

Mr. H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A. A.I.A. Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay or to any of the Company's Offices.

INSURE WITH:—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists.

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to :—

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA,

AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

or Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits -- (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.

CLASIFIED ADVTS

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD

Mipimum Charge being Annas Twelve.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and adresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chroniele," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chroniele" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—GRADUATES, OVERSEERS DRAFTSMEN, ENGINEERS, MATRICULATES, CLERKS, TYPISTS, STENOGRAPHERS, DOCTORS and SIGNALLERS, &c. to consult with KAPOOR & CO., Employment Suppliers, Fatehpuri Road, DELHI.
A R588

WANTED—A MATRICULATED TEACHER for the post of an Assistant Master in the Palanpur High School. Applicants who are bonafide natives of this state and have Sanskrit as their second language shall be preferred. The selected candidate shall be on probation for a year. Apply with necessary details and salary expected to the Head Master, Palanpur High School, Palanpur.
A R584

WANTED—Three ASSISTANT MASTERS for the I. P. Zanana Mission High School, Surat to teach amongst them the following subjects:—English and Mathematics up to the Sixth Standard, Science and Persian of the whole school, History and Geography up to Matriculation. None but graduates need apply. Trained graduates preferred. Application to be made to the PRINCIPAL.
A 29622

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chroni[illegible] "Hari" Building, Old Custom Hou[illegible]d, Fort, Bombay.
A

PROFESSION.

FOR ALL PROBLEMS.—regarding Fortune, consult Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller & Evil Counteracter, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Trial Form free on application.

MEDICALS.

LEUCODERMA.—Patients who are suffering from longstanding Leucoderma, other treatments baffled, I shall cure them in a fortnight by LEUCODERMINE. Absolutely no harm. If failure, money refunded. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. Dr B. K. Chowdhury, 2[illegible]/2, Grey, Street, Calcutta.
P 28515-A

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle.
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

KAKOMI FURNISHING FABRICS.
Kakomi Dosutis for Curtains, Purdahs, Cushions, Bedspreads, etc., add a cheery effect to the Home. Dyed in a number of pleasing colours. Samples of Kakomi Dousutie will be sent free on application.
Price for 36''|37'' As. 13 per yard.
Price for 51''|52'' Rs. 1|2 per yard.

THE RIGHT BATH MAT.
A bath mat's life is not a happy one, but Kakomi mats have been designed to stand up to the job, Thick and absorbent, with knotted fringes or hemmed edges. Free Samples on request.
Unbleached ..... Rs. 1-15-0 each.
Bleached ..... Rs. 2- 3-0 each.

SLEEP IN KAKOMI FLANNELETTE.
KAKOMI FLANNELETTE is soft and fleecy and admirably suited for Pyjama wear. Get some suits this winter and sleep in cosy comfort. Samples on request. free.
Blue striped ..... As. 15 per yard.
Red striped ..... As. 11 per yard.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
CAWNPORE.
K1

HALF-TONE BLOCKS of Topical Interest published in the "Bombay Chronicle." can be had FOR SALE or hire. Apply for Terms and Rates to the MANAGER. The "Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

11 lb. FRESH THIN SKIN WALNUTS, choicest dessert apples, pears, hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each., 11 lb. Fresh thin skin almonds, stoneless sweet apricots, currants, raisins, Sultana figs apple rings Rs. 13 each Prices Postage included. DAR BROS. Srinagar, Kashmir.
F R29203

EDUCATIONAL.

CIVIL ENGINEERING SCHOOL, LUCKNOW.—(Managed by the Hindu Education, Society, registered under Act XXI of 1860) CANDIDATES for Subordinate Engineering Class of January, 1928, Session, are to apply to the undersigned immediately. Prospectus and application forms can be had from The PRINCIPAL.
M 29612

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

WANTED.—TRAVELLING CANVASSERS on Liberal Commission to secure orders for SILK FANCY GOODS and HOSIERY. Sample Collection against a security of Rs. 75/- to Rs. 100/- "MAHARANEE" LADIES' SILK SARHEES" Cream and Rose Colours FAST IN WASHING BEST STUFF GUARANTEED, EMBROIDERED with Silk Thread Alround and on Four Corners, 44 inches wide 5, 5-1/2 and 6 yards long at Rs. 3/- per yard. NEHAL CHAND AND CO. P. O. Box No. 10 Ludhiana.
T 29497

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21986.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH CALCUTTA.
PREMIER AND LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4 & 2-8 per diem. (Family suites with bath available).
Telegrams:—'CALHOTEL.'

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL IT MAY CONCERN that the Officer Commanding, 2nd Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, will not hold himself responsible for any debts, which may be contracted by any W.O.,N.C.O., or man of the Battalion under his command.
29642

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF EMPTY TINS, CASKS AND STEEL BARRELS.

The AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the purchase of the following during 12 months commencing 1st January, 1928:—

(1) Empty kerosine and colza oil tins from Parel.
(2) Cases with 2 empty kerosine and colza oil tins from Parel.
(3) Empty casks in good condition from Parel.
(4) Empty steel barrels in good condition from Parel.
(5) Empty kerosine and colza oil tins from Jhansi.
(6) Empty kerosine oil cases and broken pieces of same from Jhansi.

2. Separate tender forms for each of the above giving particulars and conditions on which tenders will be received, can be had from the Controller of Stores, Parel, on payment of Re. 1|- per form, which amount will not be returned.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 21st December, 1927.

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.

24th November, 1927.

"The first issue of this advertisement which appeared in this paper on the 26th November, 1927, stated that tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 28th December, 1927, but this date has now been altered to WEDNESDAY, the 21st DECEMBER, 1927, and tenders should be submitted accordingly."
29559

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE

TENDERS for constructing Latrines and Urinals at Clerk Road and Hornby Vellard will be received up to 1 p.m. (B. T.) on FRIDAY, the 16th day of December, 1927.

Tenders shall be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Office, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed with the description of the tender.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them on payment of a deposit of Rs. 5|- (non-returnable) by the Undersigned who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
Special Engineer,
Development Works.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 8th December, 1927.
29640

NOTICE

TENDERS will be received for constructing bridges across Cauvery and Kapila at T. Narasipur near Mysore. till 12 noon of 3rd January, 1928. Details may be had from the Undersigned.

(Sd.) L. A. H. WINCKLER,
Executive Engineer,
Mysore Division, MYSORE.
29641

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TRAVANCORE CARDAMOM PLANTERS ASSOCIATION.
M. R. Ry.,

T. V. K. KAMARAJA PANDIYA NAICKER AVL,
Zemindar of Bodinaickanur,

LIFE-PRESIDENT AND PATRON OF THE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE TO THE CARDAMOM PLANTERS AND DEALERS.

THE SALE of cardamom has been transferred from the Co-operative Banks of the cardamom Planters to the T. C. P. A. Yela Sarakku Virpanai Company, Limited, Kombay, and as it is decided that the stocks are to be auctioned at the Branch associations at Combum, Kombay, Thavaram and Bodinaickanur at the minimum control-price of the Company, the Cardamom Planters must not sell their stocks otherwise than at the auctions at the above Branches of the association. Planters, infringing the above, are liable to pay a loss of Rs. 25|- per Tulam.

Cardamom dealers are not expected to buy from individual planters except at the auctions at the Branch associations. Infringing dealers lose the right of buying at the auctions at Branch associations.

T.V.K. KAMARAJA PANDIYA
NAICKER,
3rd December, 1927.
29639

NOTICE

OUR ATTENTION was drawn to the advertisement of the Cardamom Planters Co operative Bank, which appeared in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 21st November and we were surprised to note the misleading information contained therein. It was given the colour as if the stock of 2865-11-0 thulams of Cardamom was mortgaged to the bank and as if we failed to pay them the amount in time and thus turned defaulters and therefore they were auctioning the goods at our risk. There was no mortgage nor we owe them any money. The bank was the auctioning medium till then on behalf of the Bodinayakamur planters and we bought from the Bank in auction 2865-11-0 thulams of Cardamom but owing to some difference that had arisen between the President of the Bank and the Manager of our Company we decline to take delivery until the difference is settled. In order to run down our institution in the estimation of our supporters they not only advertised as stated above but also circulated hand bills. The matter was referred to the Zamindar of Bodinayakamur the President of the Travancore Cardamom Planters Association, who on inquiry found out the truth and directed that the entire stock of 2865-11-0 thulams of cardamom which was under dispute should be handed over to us forthwith and that the Cardamom Planters Co-operative Bank should cease to function as auctioning authorities and that the T. C. P. A. Cardamom Sale Co., should be the controllers of sales or of the Travancore Cardamom Planters Association which we hereby bring to the notice of the public.
29638

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY. No. 1495 of 1927.

Re: SOBHAGCHAND NAGINCHAND JAVERI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant (dead), lately residing and carrying on business at Kanji Mansion, Sandhurst Road, outside the Fort of Bombay .....A Deceased Debtor.
Exparte: The P. & O. Banking Corporation, Ltd., and The Imperial Bank of Persia..Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS an order has this day been made under Section 108 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act 1909 (III of 1909) to administer the estate of the above-named deceased Debtor Sobhagchand Naginchand Javeri in Insolvency. IT IS ORDERED that all the property of the said deceased Debtor do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court.

Dated this 6th day of December, 1927.
K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
29643

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO,

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT NAKHODA STREET AND CHINCH BUNDER ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will sell by Public Auction on the following days the undermentioned properties on the premises respectively:—

On FRIDAY, the 9th proximo at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.):

All that piece of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Nakhoda Street admeasuring 82-4|9 square yards or thereabouts and Collector's New Survey No. 1|1342, Cadastral Survey No. 1240 of Maudvi Division and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 953, Street No. 25 and bounded on the North by the Nakhoda Street, on the South by Sweeper's passage, on the East by the property of Ahmed Hassam and on the West by the property of Memon Cassum Haji Mitha.

On SATURDAY, the 7th Proximo at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

All that piece of land or ground (partly of quit and ground tenure and partly of Fazandari tenure of which Nonsighor de Esperance is the Fazendar) with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the North Side of Chinch Bunder Road or Khadak Street, admeasuring 141-5|9 Square yards or thereabouts of which about 85 square yards is Quit and ground rent land bearing Collector's Old No. 1362, New No. 7138, Old Survey No. 1448 New Survey No. 1 part of 3129 and 2(3132) Cadastral Survey No. 1632 of Maudvi Division and the piece of land 56-4|9 square yards or thereabouts is of Fazendari tenure bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1632 of Mandvi Division and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward Nos. 2766, 3124, and Street Nos. 138, 140, and 145, and bounded on the East partly by a passage and partly by the compound of the property of Padamsi Bhimji, on the West by the Chinch Bunder 1st Lane, or Khadak Street, on the North by Sweeper's passage and on the South by the said Chinch Bunder 1st Lane or Khadak Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT IMAMWADA ROAD AND 2ND PIRKHAN ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and risk of the heirs and legal representatives of Jaffer Mahomed Mistry, the deceased mortgagor, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on the following days the undermentioned properties on the premises respectively:—

On MONDAY, the 9th proximo at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)—

(FIRSTLY):—All those two pieces of vacant land situate at Imamwada Road of an uniform width of ten feet both used as means of passage or access and both bearing New Survey No. 1|3660 (part) and Cadastral Survey No. 1883 (part) Mandvi Division.

(SECONDLY):—All that piece of land of Pension and Tax tenure (the Government cess on which has been redeemed) together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at the Imamwada Road on the North side thereof admeasuring about seven hundred and sixty square yards bearing Collector's New Survey No. 1|3660 (part) Cadastral Survey No. 1883 (part) Mandvi Division and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward Nos. 3409-3416 Street Nos. 70-82-74, 2 to 22 etc., Imamwada Road and bounded on the North by the property of Messrs. Haji Hassam Haji Chotani Patel, Haji Mahomed Ahmed Jan, Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Jusab, Haji Fateh Mahomed Rahimtulla Baledina, on the South by the property of H. J. C. Moosa and his wife Fatmabai on the East partly by Municipal Maternity Home and partly by the ten feet passage or access described (firstly) in this schedule and on the West by Peru Lane.

(THIRDLY):—All that piece of land of Pension Tax tenure (the Government cess on which has been redeemed) together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at the Imamwada Road, on the North side thereof admeasuring three hundred and eighty square yards and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 1|3660 (part) and Cadastral Survey No. 1883 (part) Mandvi Division and assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 3409-3416, Street Nos. 82-74-2 to 22 Imamwada Road and bounded on the North by ten feet passage or access (firstly) described, on the South by Imamwada Road, on the East by property of the Municipal Corporation and on the West by ten feet passage or access (firstly) described.

On TUESDAY, the 10th proximo at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.):—

All that piece of land with the premises standing thereon situate on the North side of 2nd Pirkhan Road, admeasuring about 940 square yards and is bounded on the North by land of the Board of the Bombay Improvement Trust laid out as a service passage, on the East by Plot No. 43 on the South by 2nd Pirkhan Road aforesaid, on the West by Plot No. 46 which piece of land is known as Plot No. 44-45 on the First Nagpada Estate of the Board and which said piece of land forms a portion of the land belonging to the Board and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 3692 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 3638-86 Street No. 13-16 Cadastral No. 258 of Byculla Division.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 CASES OF WOOLLEN COLOURED AND BLACK MELTONS.

Under instructions from Messrs. LITTLE & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs in High Court Suit No. 583 of 1927 and pursuant to the Order made by the High Court in the above Suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 12th December, 1927 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

2 Cases each containing 16 pieces of Wollen Black Meltons, about 51'' x 25|28 yards.

3 Cases each containing 16 pieces of Wollen Coloured and Black Meltons about 51'' x 25|28 yards.

N.B.:—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO BUY RICH JEWELLERY.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERY, CONSISTING OF DIAMOND, EMERALD, RUBY AND PEARL NECKLACES, BRACELETS, BROACHES, EAR-RINGS, RINGS, GOLD AND SILVER CIGARETTE CASES, PAN BOXES, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from the Bengal Jewellery Mfg. Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, (FRIDAY), the 9th December, 1927, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, magnificent jewellery mortgaged and unredeemed, consisting of rings, necklaces, bracelets, bangles, broaches, earrings, buttons, pins, watch, etc., mounted with diamonds, emeralds, rubies, pearls, etc., also gold and silver cigarette cases fountain pens, pan-boxes, etc., etc.

The above jewellery is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIRST NATIONAL PICTURES
present
THE
"GREAT DECEPTION"
6 Reels
Based on Thrilling
War Theme
Starring
Aileen Pringle and Ben Lyon
THIS IS REAL DRAMA!
"Felix Gym Gem"
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME: 6-15, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA Royal Opera House.

UNIVERSAL
PICTURE HOUSE
Presents
TO-DAY & THIS WEEK
A Universal SUPER JEWEL
THE CAT AND THE CANARY
FEATURING
LAURA LA PLANTE

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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

EARLY ADVANCED ON SHORT COVERING—LATER PRICES DECLINED ON LONG LIQUIDATION—MARKET AWAITING BUREAU -RANGE 22 POINTS--FUTURES 9 TO 13 POINTS LOWER—SPOT 15 POINTS LOWER AT 19.65C.

New York, Dec. 7

The New York futures market ruled nervous in anticipation of Bureau Report. Operators did not like to enter into fresh risks. Prices opened steady and improved 12 points on short covering. Later on long liquidation checked the rise and prices declined 22 points. The close was quiet at a decline of 9 to 13 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 15 points to 19.65c.

The New Orleans futures market closed quiet at a loss of 8 to 10 points. American spot declined 6 points to 19.27c.

X'MAS HOLIDAYS.

The New York Market will be closed on Saturday the 24th and Monday the 26th inst. and again on Monday the 2nd Prox.

The New Orleans Market will be closed on Monday the 26th inst. and Monday 2nd proximo.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York dated 7th inst:—

January Highest 19.39 (10.05 a.m.) Lowest 19.17 (2-58 p.m.)

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesuna.'s New York friends Messrs A. Narden and Co. cable under date 7th inst. as under:

"Inclined to long side before report for quick profits."

Reuter.—New York nervous and irregular, awaiting next Government Report. Prices first advanced on covering by shorts and later declined on long liquidation.

Munds and Winslow: "Estimate ginnings at 11,700,000 bales and expect Bureau Report below 12,700,000 bales. General expectation above 12,800,000 bales."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Dec. 7.

January	19.18	—.09
March	19.37	—.12
May	19.53	—.12
July	19.53	—.13
October	19.10	—.13
Middling Spot	19.65	—.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Dec. 7.

January	19.33	—.08
March	19.50	—.10
Middling Spot	19.27	—.06

NEW YORK.

New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

January	19.32
March	19.55
May	19.66

New York, Noon Call:—

January	19.29
March	19.50
May	19.63

New Orleans, 9-30 a.m.:—

January	19.44
March	19.63
May	19.73

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Dec. 7.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports.	33,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain ..	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	13,000

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Dec. 7.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality) Spot, 13-7/8.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1927-28
Receipts to date 7-12 27	5410000
Receipts Yesterday 7-12 27	33000
Exports to date 7-12-27	3199000
Stock at Ports 2-12-27	2553000
Stock Interior Towns 2.12-27	1329000
Stock Liverpool 2-12-27	964000
Visible Supply 2-12-27	6119000
Quantity in Sight 2-12-27	8830000
	1926-27
Receipts to date 7-12-27	7487000
Receipts Yesterday 7-12-27	78000
Exports to date 7-12-27	4476000
Stock at Ports 2-12-27	2770000
Stock Interior Towns do.	1489000
Stock Liverpool 2-12-27	1024000
Visible Supply 2-12-27	6665000
Quantity in Sight 2-12-27	10533000

LONDON SILVER.

London, Dec. 7.

Silver—Market quiet closed uncertain.

Spot	26-3/2
Forward	26-1/2

LONDON GOLD.

London, Dec. 7.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. .. £4-4-11-1/2

LIVERPOOL.

NARROW MARKET--AWAITING BUREAU REPORT—FUTURES 7 TO 5 POINTS HIGHER. SPOT 12 POINTS HIGHER AT 10.91d. SALES 8,000 BALES.

Liverpool, Dec. 7.

The market ruled quiet but steady with a small business. Operators are awaiting the Bureau Report. Futures opened 6 points higher but declined 2 points on scattered long liquidation. At the decline short covering rallied prices. The close was quiet but steady at a rise of 7 to 5 points. Middling American spot improved 12 points to 10.91d. per lb. Spot sales were estimated at 8,000 Bales.

EMPIRE COTTON.

Empire Cotton futures ruled steady and closed at a rise of 6 points. January closed at 10.45 and March at 10.46d.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Despite a small rise of 7 points in American futures, Egyptian futures market ruled easy and closed at a decline of 7 to 5 points.

X'MAS HOLIDAYS.

The Liverpool Market will remain closed on Saturday the 24th, Monday the 26th and Tuesday the 27th inst. and will re-open on Wednesday the 28th inst. at 11 a.m. It will again be closed on Saturday the 31st inst. and Monday the 2nd proximo, and will reopen on Tuesday the 3rd proximo at 11 a.m.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. report.

Market nervous and irregular awaiting next Government Report. Prices first advanced on covering by shorts and later declined on liquidation.

The Government cotton crop estimate (to be issued on December 8th) has been forecast as follows:—

Total crop 12,875,000 Bs..

Previous estimate issued on November 9th 12,842,000 Bs.

Final crop Exlinters 1926, 17,688,000Bs.

Ginning upto November 13th 1927, 10,899,000 Bs.

Ginnings upto November 30th 1926, 14,645,000 Bs.

Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—"Efforts being made to reduce New York stock, 30,000 bales expected to be shipped shortly."

Messrs. Chrystal and Co have received the following cable from Liverpool.:—

"Scalping market before Bureau Reports."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 7.

	Opening.	Closing.
December		10.44 plus .07
January	10.44	10.45 plus .07
February ..		10.43 plus .07
March	10.43	10.44 plus .06
April		10.43 plus .06
May	10.44	10.45 plus .06
June		10.43 plus .06
July	10.40	10.41 plus .06
August		10.32 plus.06
September ..		10.22 plus .05
October	10.11	10.12 plus .05
November ..		10.07 plus .05
December ..		10.07 plus .05
Middling Spot.		10.91 plus .12

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Dec. 7.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton ..	Nil.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 7.

December	16.82	—.07
January	16.97	—.07
March	17.20	—.05
April	17.20	—.05
May	17.34	—.01
June	17.34	—.01
July	17.40 plus	.01
August	17.40 plus	.01
September	17.40 plus	.01
October	17.47	—.04
November	17.37 plus	.01
December	17.37 plus	.01
Sakellaridis, F.G. F., Spot	17.60 plus	.20

WHEAT--LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 7.

Rozaro Santa Fe, per 64 lb.:—
Shipment Paid to United Kingdom December 49|9.
Barletta Russo, per 64 lb.:—
Shipment Sellers January 49|6.
Wheat, South Australian:—
Shipment Sellers Dec.-Jan. 53|-.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Dec. 7.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—
Shipment Sellers Dec.-Jan. £8-11-3.
Castorseed, Bombay.—
Shipment Sellers Dec.-Jan. £18-5-0.
Rapeseed, Toria, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Dec.-Jan. £19-15-0.

BOMBAY

NARROW MARKET—INCLINED ON BULL SIDE—CLOSED QUIET BUT STEADY.

Bombay, Dec. 8.

Following a decline of 9 points in New York futures the local market opened for Broach A./M. delivery at Rs. 381/8 and improved to Rs. 383/8 on bazar operators buying. At this level long liquidation depressed prices to Rs. 381/8 but again improved on bull support. Quotations at 4 p.m. were as under:—

Broach Apl/May	381/8	383/8	381/8	382/8
Oomra Dec/Jan	344	344	343/8	343/8
March	348	348/8	348	348/8
Bengal Dec/Jan	311	311/8	311	311
March	314	315	314	315

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened 4 points lower. The forward market opened at Rs. 383/ for Broach Apl/May delivery. There was only limited business and quotations at 6.30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach Apl/May	383	383/4	382/12	383/4
Oomra Dec/Jan	344	344/4	344	344/4
March	348/8	349	348/8	349
Bengal Dec/Jan	312	312/4	312	312
March	315/8	316	315/8	316

According to the ruling of the Brokers' Association, trading to-night is prohibited, following the close of the Sewri market on account of the Lunar Eclipse.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 8.

December	237.30—0.30
March	245.60—0.40
June	249.20—0.70

DAILY ROOM RATES

Bombay, Dec. 8.

Bengal Dec/Jan	310
Bengal March	314
Broach Apl/May	382
Oomra Dec/Jan	343
Oomra March	348

SPOT RATE.

Bengal	326	320	313	305
S./P.	324	318	311	303
Rajputana	326	320	313	305
Oomra No 3	356	349	339	
C. P. No. 1	376	369	359	
C. P. No. 2	366	359	349	
Khandesh	352	342	332	

EAST INDIAN COTTON

BREUL AND CO.'S REPORT

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

in-full pressed Bales	Yesterday.	Since 1st September This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	3,174	37,903	27,970
Central India	1,501	15,754	10,133
Barsi and Nagar	2,77	29,463	10,524
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,310	8,777	1,436
Berar	6,070	1,16,737	41,777
Central Provinces	2,280	37,529	5,411
The Oomras	17,122	1,46,166	97,251
Dholera	846	16,674	3,602
N.-W. Provs.	430	48,985	20,971
Rajputana	164	8,027	6,108
Sind-Punjab	1,890	22,797	9,209
Broach		2,567	134
Coompta and Dharwar		2,440	7,731
Westerns-Northerns		2,812	7,063
Cocoanada		.....	395
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		6,207	4,436
Persian	59	2,810	2,187
American		18,590	30,113
Egyptian and African		6,438	17,144
Comilla, Burma and other ports		4	5
Total	20,511	3,84,544	2,06,349

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 8.

	Ready Mill Terms	Delivery. Contract. Dec.	Jan.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	330		
Bengal Fine M.G.	320	+ 7/8	+ 7/8
Bengal F.G.M.G.	310		
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	320		
Sind-Punjab F.G.M.G.	310		
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G.	365/70		
Nagpur Fine M.G.	365/70	+19/20	+19
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	360		
Arvi Fine M.G.	358	+11/2	+10
Amraoti Fine M.G.	350/55		
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	342/45	— 1/2	— 2
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	340/45		
Khandesh Fine M.G.	338 40	— 4/5	— 6/7
Muthia Fine M.G.	338/40	— 8	— 12
Nanded/Purna Best Quality	365		
Purna Average Quality	345		
Parbhani/Sailu Average Quality	350		
Indore/Ujjain	350		
Burwah Sanavad	345/50		
		March	Ap.Ma
Broach Fine M.G.		+14	+11
Broach F.G.M.G.			
Westerns Good M.G.	365		
Westerns H.G.			
Cambodia Fine M.G.	430		
Miraj-Sangli F.G.M.G.	405	Mr./Ap.	Ap.Ma.
Compta F.G.M.G.	405	+30	+25
Dholera F.G.M.G.			
Kadi/Viramgam F.G. M.G.			

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Dec. 8

200	A. Damodar	Shegaon	348
200	Do.	Khurja	314
100	Lewis Drefus	C. P. No. 1	374
100	Vardhman Bros.	Satara	340
100	Do	Akola	355
100	Do.	Sailu	357
100	Do.	Amraoti	355
200	G. G. Kesha	Akola	343
100	E. Spinner & Co.	Verabal	315
100	Japan Cotton & Co	Hingoli	338
200	Do.	Indore	345
100	Currimbhai	C. P. 1	374
100	Don Mill	Sangli	406
100	H. Nenshi	Shegaon	343

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 1st Dec.

in-full pressed Bales	Yesterday.	This year.	Last year.
Europe	1,757	93,580	52,901
Japan& China	5,190	76,034	59,919
Coast Ports		4,748	3,014
Up-country by Rail		23,931	27,732
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		11,628	7,100
Total	6,947	2,09,921	1,50,666

Bata

Quality Shoes at popular prices.

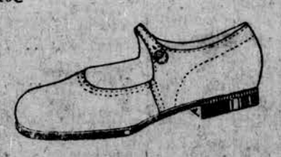
Black Patent
No. 1837-69091
Rs. 11-15.

Crey Calf.
No. 4645-21053
or
Black Patent
No. 4845-62053
Rs. 8-15.

Black Hide
No. 4937-69083
Rs. 8-15
or
Willow Hide
No. 4937-49083.
Rs. 9-15.

Black Patent
No. 7845-65012
or
Beige Calf
No. 6645-35012
Rs. 8-15.

Children's White Canvas
(Size 11-1)
No. 4153-17001
Rs. 2-8.



Light Drab Calf
No. 4645-81057
or
Beige Calf
No. 4645-31057
Rs. 8-15.

Girls' Beige Calf
Size 7-10
No. 6642-47017.
Rs. 4-8.
Size 2-5
No. 6644-47017
Rs. 5-15.

Silver Glace Kid.
No. 4545-02002
Rs. 13-15.

Black Glace.
No. 4545-61002
Rs. 6-15.

Boys' Derby Boots
Black Hide.
Size No. Price.
4-6 2961-67045
Rs. 3-15
7-10 2962-67045
Rs. 4-8
2-5 2964-67082
Rs. 6-15
Willow Hide.
Size No. Price.
7-10 2962-47082
Rs. 4-8
11-1 2963-47082
Rs. 5-15
2-5 2964-47082
Rs. 7-15

Nut Brown Calf
GENUINE CREPE SOLES
No. 9645-40062
Rs. 10-15.
Ditto Oxford.
No. 9635-40086
Rs. 11-15.

Boys' Oxford
Crepe Sole
BROWN
No. 4934-40088
Rs. 9 15
BLACK
No. 4934-60088
Rs. 9-15

Black Patent.
No. 4815-61002
Rs. 8-15.

STOCKISTS & SOLE AGENTS.

20, Chowringhee, CALCUTTA.

KAZI

DAWAR H. KAZI & CO.

249, Hornby Rd., BOMBAY.

SUB-STOCKISTS:

BOMBAY—Carnac Road and Lohar Street.
POONA—East Street.
BELGAUM—High Street.
BANGALORE—104, Commercial Street.
AHMEDABAD—Three Gates,
AJMERE—Mader Gate.
MADRAS—Moor Market.
LAHORE—Anarkali,
DELHI—Chandni Chowk.
PESHAWAR—Arbad Road

NAMES OF STOCKISTS IN OTHER TOWNS CAN BE HAD FROM THE AGENTS.

BULLION MARKET.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

GOLD.

Bombay, Dec. 8.

Ready	21	5	6
Margashirsha	21	5	0
Posha	21	5	0
Narandas Motilal Native gold bars touch 96-97-98-99	21	5	6
Notional City	21	8	6

SILVER.

Ready	60	6	0
London—Ready	26	12	0
Forward	26	8	0
London/Shanghai.—			
Opening	2	7	9/16
Closing	2	7	1/2
New York Cent	58	6	0

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Cl.
Margashirsa	60/8	60/9	60/6	60/6
Posha	60/7	60/8	60/5	60/5

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 8.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 6th inst.

Wheat	11,856	cwts.
Linseed	3,461	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	45	,,
Gingellyseeds	8,309	,,
Poppyseed	251	,,
Groundnuts	27,209	,,
Castorseed	3,340	,,
Rice	18,780	,,
Myrabollams	2,004	,,
Cottonseed	19,726	,,
Mowraseed	543	,,
Gram	1,858	,,
Joowar	1,515	,,
Maize	113	,,
Barley	41	,,
Bajree	8,072	,,
Coal	2,342	tons.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for "The Chronicle."
(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.)

Muktsar (Punjab), Dec. 6.

FORWARD.

Wheat Maghar	4	10	0
Wheat Har	4	8	0
Gram Jeth	3	11	3
Gwara Poh	2	14	0
Gwara Phagan	3	0	0
Cottonseeds Magha	3	9	6
Cottonseeds Poh	3	10	0
Cottonseeds Phagan	3	11	6
Cottonseeds Bhadon	4	1	0

READY.

Wheat	4	8	0	to 5	0	0
Gram	4	0	0	to 4	8	0
Cotton	31	0	0			
American Cotton	37	8	0			
Cottonseeds	3	9	3			
Kapas	13	0	0	to 14	0	0

EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Dec. 8.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/32 1/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/16
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 11/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 3/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/8.
Tone of Exchange:—Very steady.

PARIS:—
Bank's selling D D 910.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 960.
Bank's buying D D 945.

JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 125.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 121-1/2.

HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 173.1/2.

SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 176.

SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 165.

NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling D D 273
London—Gold per oz. Ready 84-11-1/2.
London—Silver per oz. Ready 26/12.
London—Silver per oz. Forward 26/8.
Tone of Silver.—Quiet and steady. Speculators bought to cover sales. Quiet at present but we still think we shall see higher prices.
American Cross Rate doi. 4.88.1/8.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.01.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Dec. 8.

3 months 4-5/16 per cent.
Six months 4-3/8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 3-3/4 per cent.
One month 4 per cent.
Three months to six months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Uncertain.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.

TATA IRON PRODUCTION.

Messrs. Tata Sons, Limited, Agents of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, report that the total approximate production of the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of November 1927 was:

	Tons.
Pig Iron	59,459
Ferro-manganese	1,199
Steel Ingots	57,894
Finished Steel	37,838

PRODUCTION FOR PAST 6 MONTHS.

Bombay, Dec. 8.

The production during the last six months was as under:—

	May.	June	July.
Pig Iron	47,470	49,761	47,565
Ferro Manganese	11,00	——	565
Steel Ignots	46,071	46,290	46,245
Finished Steel	31,184	31,938	32,637
	August.	Sept.	Oct
Pig Iron	44,982	51,021	63,485
Ferro Manganese	555	426	376
Steel Ignots	44,563	43,322	56,272
Finished Steel	29,783	31,900	37,272

SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec. 8.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper 74/4.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 94/6
4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 93/12.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 87-10.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100/4
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/4
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 105/13.
5.1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/8
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 104/4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 105/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1937 106/12.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85/4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 85.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 102/8
Forward rates. 16th Dec. Sett
3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 74/4. 1949/55 Rs. 105/13.
Tone of Market:—Weak.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Dec. 7.

Chartered Bank of I A. & C. £21-1/4.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) £121-1/2.
P. & O. Banking Coporation £10-1/2.
National Bank £50
Eastern Bank £6-3/8.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £85-7/8.
Conversion Loan £75.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent. £103-1/8.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. £55-1/2.
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan £60-3/8.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan £70-1/2.
Consols £54-1/4.
War Loan 5 per cent. £101-1/4.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £93-1/4.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Dec. 7.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3-5/8 p. c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1/2 p. c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-5/16 p. c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4-3/8 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3/4 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5-1/4 p. c.

LONDON METALS.

London, Dec. 7.

Copper, English Best Selected, £65-1/8.
Copper, Braziers, £75-1/2.
Yellow Metal, £65.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands, £22-1/4.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, £13-1/8.
Tin, English Ingots, £269-1/2.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Dec. 7.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.45-1/8
T.T. Amsterdam on London.	12.06-7/8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.91
T.T. Madrid on London	29.64
T.T. Milan on London	Unquoted.
T.T. Berne on London	25.30
T.T. Paris on London	124.02
T.T. London on Prague	164.75

LINSEED.

London, Dec. 7.

Linseed, Calcutta, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Dec.-Jan. £16-17-6.
Shipment Sellers Jan.-Feb. £16-17-6.
Linseed, La Plata C. I. F. Ton:—
Shipment Hull Paid January £14-18-9.
Linseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Nominal Dec.-Jan. £17-15-0.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Dec. 7.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.:—
Delivery Paid and Sellers Jan.-Apl. 28|3.
Delivery Sellers May-Aug. 20|1 1|2.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 7.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.—
December, per cwt., 14|9.
Jan.-March, per cwt., 14|9.
July-Sept., per cwt., 15|.
C. & F. Bombay.—
Jan.-March, per cwt., 14|10-3|4.
C. & F. Karachi:—
Jan.-March, per cwt., 14|11-1|2.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Dec. 8.

Ready as well as Forward Prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels.
The Market has ruled steady but quiet.
The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14/8 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 9/7 per cwt F B H.
S. S. "Nurjahan" Sh. 14/- per cwt. F B H.
Shipment November Sh. 14/- per cwt. F B H.
Shipment December Sh. 14/4 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment Jan/Feb/March Rs. 9/14 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment July/Aug/Sept Rs. 10/1 per cwt. F B H.
Jamnagar C. I. F.:
December Sh. 14/6 per cwt F B H.
Jan/Feb/March Rs. 10/- per cwt F B H.
Tone:—Steady.

THURSDAY'S FINAL BUREAU REPORTS

AMERICAN PRICES REMAIN STABLE

EFFECT ON LOCAL MARKET

FINAL CROP ESTIMATED BALES, 12,789,000
GINNED UPTO 1ST DEC. 11,743,000

AMERICAN COTTON FACTS.

	May. 25th.	June 25th.	July 25th.	Aug. 25th.	Sept. 25th.	Average Condi.	Crops.	Acreage	Average Yield lbs. per acre.	Average Price. in pence
1912-13	78.9	80.4	76.5	74.8	69.6	76.0	13,488,539	34,283,000	200	6.64
1913-14	79.1	81.8	79.8	68.2	64.1	74.5	13,982,811	37,089,000	190	7.27
1914-15	74.3	79.6	76.4	78.0	73.5	76.4	15,905,840	36,832,000	224	5.22
1915-16	80.0	80.3	75.3	69.9	60.8	73.1	11,068,173	31,412,000	176	7.49
1916-17	77.5	81.1	72.3	61.2	56.3	69.7	11,363,915	34,985,000	175	12,34
1917-18	69.5	70.3	70.3	67.8	66.4	67.7	11,248,242	33,841,000	160	21..64
1918-19	82.3	85.8	73.6	55.7	54.4	70.4	11,906,480	36,008,000	160	20.28
1919-20	75.6	70.0	67-1	61.4	54.4	65.7	11,325,532	33,566,000	161	26.34
1920-21	62.4	70.7	74-1	67.5	55.1	68.8	13,270,970	35,878,000	178	12.84
1921-22	66.0	69.2	64.7	49.3	42.2	58.3	7,977,778	30,509,000	124	11.61
1922-23	69.6	71.2	70.8	57.0	50.0	63.7	9,729,306	33,036,000	141	15.06
1923-24	71.0	69.9	67.2	54.1	49.5	62.3	10,170,694	37,122,000	129	18.09

	May. 25th.	June 25th	July 25th	Aug. 1st.	Aug. 15th.	Sept. 1st.	Sept. 15th	Oct. 1st.				
1924-25	65.6	71.2	68.5	67.4	64.9	59.3	55.4	53.5	61.6	13,639,399	41,360,000	157	13.80
1925-26	76.6	75.9	70.4	65.6	62.0	56.2	53.8		65.8	16,122,516	46,053,000	167	19.76
1926-27			75.4	70.7	69.8	63.5	59.6	59.5	61.3	65.7	17,755,070	47,653,000	182	8.28
1927-28					69.5		56.1		54.2	69.9	?	42,683,000	?	?

GINNING FIGURES IN PAST SEASONS.

(IN THOUSANDS.)

	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
Ginning Sept. 1st	532	436	806	1,143	947	1,896	697	1,540
Ginning Sept. 16th	—	—	—	—	2,666	4,282	2,509	3,506
Ginning Oct. 1st	—	—	—	—	4,528	7,126	5,643	5,945
Ginning per cent.	—	—	—	—	33.2	44.2	31.8	?
Ginning Oct. 18th	5,755	5,497	6,978	6,409	7,616	9,519	8,728	8,119
Ginning per cent.	43.2	68.9	71.7	63.0	55.8	59.0	49.2	?
Ginning Nov. 1st	7,509	6,646	8,139	7,556	9,716	11,207	11,254	9,926
Ginning per cent.	56.6	83.3	83.7	74.3	71.2	69.5	63.4	?
Ginning Nov. 14th	8,915	7,274	8,370	8,369	11,162	12,620	12,956	10,893
Ginning per cent.	67.2	91.2	91.2	82.3	81.8	76.0	73.0	?
Ginning Dec. 1st	10,141	7,640	9,320	9,243	12,238	13,871	14,644	11,743
Ginning per cent.	76.4	95.8	96.8	90.9	89.7	86.0	82.5	?
Ginning Dec. 13th	10,876	7,791	9,489	9,549	12,792	14,832	15,541	—
Ginning per cent.	82.0	97.7	97.5	93.9	93.8	92.0	87.5	?
Ginning Jan. 16th	12,015	7,912	9,648	9,944	13,307	15,500	16,616	—
Ginning per cent.	90.5	99.2	99.2	97.8	97.6	96.1	93.6	?
Final line Cotton	13,271	7,981	9,729	10,171	13,639	16,125	17,755	—
Linters	429	382	591	640	858	1,044	1,037	—
Total	13,700	8,360	10,320	10,811	14,497	17,167	18,792	—

Bombay, Dec. 8, (11 p.m.)

In placing the final probable cotton yield at 12,789,000 bales in its report issued today in America, the Bureau did not administer the customery shock, for an approximate showing of this number had already been accepted by the trade as an accomplished fact. The action of the market, i.e., a rise of 4 points after the report, plainly indicated that the official promise of such a figure had been discounted. This figure has lost its psychological influence, and the market will be governed by trade demand and speculative buying, traces of which are not visible at the moment.

SALIENT FACTORS.

The end-season statistics of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners showed the carry-over of 7,713,000 baics, while Secretary Hester placed it at 6,952,000 bales. In the later figure, cotton afloat to China and stocks in China, India and Canada were not included. Thus the World Consumption of American Cotton proved 15,777,000 bales against 16,585,000 bales for the last season.

SUPPLY, CONSUMPTION AND PRICE.

As we are led to believe in the co-relation either between the supply and the average price, or between the consumption and the average price, we give the following table which is nothing but pure and simple facts, (in thousands):—

Season	Crop	Carry-over
1921-22	7,993	9,674
1922-23	9,778	5,680
1923-24	10,128	3,318
1924-25	13,780	2,721
1925-26	16,009	3,380
1926-27	17,870	5,501
1927-28	12,789	7,713

A CLOSE STUDY.

A close study of the above figures, when read from supply point of view, gives the following indications:—

Season	Total Supply	Average Price.
1923-24	13,628	30.51
1922-23	15,767	26.11
1924-25	16,691	24.59
1921-22	17,889	17.94
1925-26	19,511	19.81
1927-28	20,702	?
1926-27	23,557	14.70

FURTHER STUDY.

The consumption figures when looked upon carefully gives the following order:—

Season	Consumption.	Average Price
1923-24	10,917	30.51
1921-22	12,209	17.94
1922-23	12,449	26.11
1924-25	13,511	24.59
1925-26	14,010	19.81
1927-28	?	?

City Crop	Total Supply	Consumption.	Average Price.
222	17,889	12,209	17.94
309	15,767	12,449	26.11
152	13,628	10,917	50.51
200	16,691	13,311	24.59
122	19,511	14,010	19.81
186	23,557	15,844	14.70
200	20702	?	?
1926-27	15,844		14.70

CONCLUSIONS.

It is evident from the above figures, that the average price was progressively lower, as both the Supply and Consumption were progressively larger. The season 1921-22 did not hold the above theory, as the market was then in a convulsion state after the great European War. The foregoing analysis suggests us clearly that with a crop of 12,789,000 bales, the average price should be well under 19.81 cents.

LOCAL MARKET.

The local market remained closed, while some business was being done by the members of the Mahajan Association. The prices fluctuated between Rs. 381 and Rs. 382 before the report out as soon as the figures were out, prices hardened to about Rs. 388. At this level, long liquidation depressed the prices of Broach Cotton to Rs. 377 but recovered to Rs. 378 at 11 p.m. when New York was reported 10 points lower.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 8.

Benares, Hedding, Oslo.
Chakla, Betaugh, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 9.

Varela, Halls, Busreh.
Rialto, Oshea, Marmagoa via Coast Ports.

LOADING.

Dec. 8.

Steamer Benares for Calcutta.

S S Benares:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Benares arrived in harbour yesterday from Oslo with a general cargo.

S S Chakla:—The B I S N Co's steamer Chakla arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Varela:—The B I S N Co's steamer Varela will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Rialto:—The J F Co's steamer Rialto will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Marmagoa via Coast Ports with a general and same bottom cargo.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

The P and O S N Co's English mail steamer Rajputana will arrive to-day at about 11 a.m. from Aden with the outward mails of the 25th ultimo, a general cargo and 169 passengers.

EXPORTS.

Dec. 8.

S S City of Paris for Liverpool:—4000 cwts myrabollams, C Jivanlal and Co; 34 bales cotton yarn, W H Brady and Co; 10000 cwts cotton seed, Volkart Bros; 4000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, S Bannister and Co.

For Dunkirk:—550 bales cotton raw, A. Khimji and Co.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton raw, A Khimji and Co; 330 bales cotton raw, B Karsondas and Co.

For Antwerp:—330 bales cotton raw, Vurdhman Bros.

For Marseilles:—3000 cwts groundnuts, L Dreyfus and Co.

S S Elysia for Barcelona:—50 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Liverpool:—108 bales wool raw, A Salemahomed and Co; 12 bales woollen rags, B Mahsukhram and Co.

For Glasgow:—78 cwts staves of empty hogsheads, 81 cwts heads and hoops of empty hogsheads, Spencer and Co; 150 cwts wooden shooks, L Motiram and Sons; 13 cwts shooks heads and iron hoops, J E Jowitt and Co.

For Marseilles:—275 cwts gum olibanum, E Veerji and Co.

S S Gambhira for New York:—200 cwts cajoo kernels, M N Shah.

S S Schwarzenfels for Hamburg:—10 cwts maritima seed, Cox and Kings; 100 cwts gum Arabic, 150 cwts gum olibanum, E Veerji and Co; 100 cwts gum kadaya, S Khetsey and Co; 25 drums castor oil, The Gujarat Oil Mill and Mfg Co.

For Rotterdam:—75 drums castor oil, The Gujarat Oil Mill and Mfg Co.

For Antwerp:—1000 cwts myrabollams, C Jivanlal and Co.

S S Penang Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw, Ozu Burin and Co.

For Kobe:—1000 bales cotton raw, Ozu Burin and Co.

S S Delta for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha; 100 bales cotton raw, Amersey and Sons; 800 bales cotton raw, Jetha Dewji and Co.

For Hongkong:—260 cwts gum Beyssabole, A H Mawji and Co.

For Shanghai:—15 cwts mango pulp, J Bhimji.

S S Seiyo Maru for Yokkaichi:—100 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

For Nagoya:—100 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

For Osaka:—200 bales cotton raw, Ozu Burin and Co.

For Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw S Jabarnall.

IMPORTS.

Dec. 8.

S S City of Paris from Liverpool, Agents K Nixon and Co:—99 casks China clay, 356 kegs borax crystals, 75 kegs condensed milk, 202 drums caustic soda, 10 cases window glass, 165 cases provisions, 1306 packages common soap, 67 packages toilet soap, 22 packages polishing soap, 29 packages oil cloth, 30 packages aniline dye, 29 packages soda ash, 1061 packages cotton seeds, 750 packages bicarbonate soda, 456 packages paint and colour, 30 kegs soda crystals, 103 bales old newspapers, 12 bales wool, 50 bales rope and twine, 4 bales flax canvas, 42 bales common paper, 20 cases ginger ale, 325 cases mineral lubricating oil, 30 cases mineral lubricating grease, 110 cases candles, 120 cases cigarettes, 17 cases tobacco, 6 cases woollen yarn, 6 cases woollen and art silk goods, 4 cases art silk goods, 23 cases linen goods, 30 cases art silk yarn, 3 cases mixed woollen goods, 2 cases cotton and silk goods, 125 cases cotton and art silk goods, 6 bales art silk, 40 packages cotton and woollen goods, 180 packages cotton yarn, 53 packages woollen goods, 100 bundles yellow match sheets, 400 pigs solder, 7721 plates hardspelter.

From Glasgow:—11 cases cotton and woollen goods, 39 cases cotton sewing thread, 79 cases provisions, 107 cases wine, 5 cases rum, 10 cases gin, 375 cases beer, 55 cases ale, 20 casks red lead, 80 kegs white lead, 50 barrels coal tar, 8761 plates spelter, 3218 cases whisky, 150 bags fireclay, 15 kegs bichromate of potash, 40 bags boiler composition, 160 packages paper, 353 packages cotton goods.

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Reception to Srijut Vijaya Singh Pathikji: Grand procession in his honour starting from Grant Road Station at 8-20 a.m.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah will address a public meeting of students at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Sir C. J. Hall on "Can India Accept the Statutory Commission as it is constituted?" Mr. B. J. Desai will preside.

SATURDAY Dec. 10.

Bombay women's meeting to consider presentation of address to Her Majesty Queen of Afghanistan, Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana, 11 a.m.

MONDAY, Dec. 12.

Public lecture by Dr. Annie Besant on "Simmon Commission Not Acceptable" at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Fort, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, M.L.A. presiding, 6-15 p.m. (S.T.).

IMPERIAL BANK RATE OF INTEREST.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government paper is raised to 6 per cent.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per S.S. "Seiyo Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Sunday, the 11th inst.

SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Society will be held in the Society's Rooms to-day (Friday) at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay President Women's Council will be held at the Wilson College, Chowpatty today (Friday) at 5-15 p.m.

BHULESHWAR JILLA SAMITI.

Nominations are invited from the members of this Ward for the election of one delegate to the Madras Congress on or before the 10th instant. If there are more than one candidate, the election will take place in the office on the 11th between 12 to 5 p.m.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m of Wednesday to 6 a.m. of Thursday.—

Small-pox attack nil, death nil; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of the still-born) 69. Total mortality this day last year was 76.

FOUND.

B. B. and C. I. Railway half yearly season ticket for six months (ending 6-4-1928) between Churchgate Station and Dadar in favour of Mr. S. A. Gamny (student) has been found. The owner is requested to take delivery of the same from the office of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, at 139 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay between the hours of 3 to 6 p.m.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC

TARIFF BOARD.

A press communique issued by the Secretary, Tariff Board, says:—

The Tariff Board will hear the oral evidence of Messrs. Lalubhai Jechand Shah, Abdoollally Ebrahim and Abdulally Shaikadam, match merchants of Bombay, at 11 a.m. to-day (Friday) in the office of the Board in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Building, Bombay.—A.P.

SWAMI SRADDHANAND ANNIVERSARY.

Under the joint auspices of the Hindu Sabha Matunga and the Arya Samaj Matunga a public meeting will be held in commemoration of the Shraddhanand Anniversary Day to-day (Friday) at 8-30 p.m. in the premises of the Arya Samaj, Matunga, near Matunga Railway Station (G.I.P. Rly.) Pandit Ayodhyaprasad, Pt. Dwijendranath Sharma, Dr. Sawarkar, Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar and other prominent Arya Samajists from Delhi will speak on the occasion.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the Mails from Bombay of 3rd inst. arrived at Aden at 2-30 p.m. on the 7th instant and left there at 7 p.m. the same day.

The Outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the mails from London of the 1st instant arrived at Port Said at 6-30 a.m. on the 7th instant and left there at 1-30 p.m. the same day.

MR. JINNAH'S LECTURE FOR STUDENTS.

Under the auspices of the Bombaq Students' Brotherhood and other local youth and students' Institutions, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, M.L.A., will address a public meet- of the students and other youths of the city on Friday at 6-30 p.m. at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, on "Can India Accept the Statutory Commission as it is Constituted?" Mr. Bhulabhai J.

HIGH COURT

LOAN ON FORGED SECURITY

HOW A SHOPKEEPER WAS DUPED AND DEFRAUDED

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court before Sir Charles Fawcett and a common jury, Vithal Mahadeo Lad and Mahadeo Vinayak Prabhakar, two Hindu youths, were charged with forgery and cheating in respect of Government promissory notes.

Mr. M. L. Manekshaw appeared for the Crown. Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia and Mr. D. G. Dalvi defended the first and second accused respectively.

On 20th May last, there was a theft in the house of Norbert D'Souza, a clerk in the "Times of India", residing at Lady Jamshedji Road at Mahim, in which he lost Government promissory notes of Rs. 1,100.

DISGUISED AS CHRISTIAN.

Thereafter on 19th July last, both the accused, accompanied by one Hathibhai, went to the grain shop of Kanji Shamji at Byculla. Hathibhai who was a clerk of Mr. Baxi, Solicitor, and is now absconding, told Kanji that the second accused wanted a loan on promissory notes which stood on the name of the first accused who was then dressed as a Christian and was represented as an electrical engineer. The second accused also told Kanji that his Christian friend (first accused) was prepared to advance him money, but he had no ready cash and therefore he was pledging his Government promissory notes.

THE FRAUD DETECTED.

They then went to the office of Mr. Baxi, Solicitor, where the first accused transferred notes of Rs. 500 to the second accused who, in turn, transferred them to Kanji, the signature of the original holder having been previously forged. Kanji unsuspecting the forgery then advanced Rs. 325 to the second accused on a writing which was prepared by Hathibhai.

In the meanwhile, the police, during investigations into D'Souza's complaint of theft, traced out one note leading to the arrest of both the accused.

The jury unanimously found both the accused guilty with a recommendation for mercy in favour of first accused.

His Lordship remarked that there was a deliberate conspiracy by both the accused and they deserved a deterrent sentence. The first accused who was a tool in the hands of the second, was sentenced to one year and the other to three years' hard labour.

The second accused was also charged with a similar offence in respect of the remaining Government notes of Rs. 600. In this case, on his plea of guilty, his Lordship sentenced him to 3 years, the sentence to run concurrently with the first.

ALLEGED FALSIFICATION OF ACCOUNTS

SEVERAL MERCHANTS ARRESTED

Charged with falsification of accounts in respect of Rs. 28,000, Cursetji Framji Ghista, a clerk in the firm of Ralli Brothers, and Ishwardas Nagindas, Baldevdas Manchand, Mohanlal Dossabhai, Umaichand Gulabchand and Dwarkadas Gangadas, all Bombay merchants, were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday by Inspector Acharekar of the C. I. D. The first accused, it will be recalled, was arrested by the C. I. D. in August last for whole pages from the contracts and purchase-books of the firm of which he was in charge and substituting fresh pages instead showing larger contracts, and thus defrauding the firm to the extent of Rs. 28,000. The other accused were arrested by the police in the course of their enquiries.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla who appeared for the prosecution applied for a short adjournment to enable him to go through the papers in connection with the case. The case was accordingly adjourned to the 19th instant. Messrs. C. N. Kanuga, P. N. Godinho and A. R. Gadkari appeared for the accused.

ECHO OF SION DACOITY

DISCHARGED PATHANS TO BE REPORTED

Mahomed Syed Mahomed and three other Pathans who were arrested by the police on October 24 in connection with the Sion dacoity, are understood to have been deported by the Commissioner of Police, from Bombay.

On Thursday, Sub-Inspector Abdul Gani of the C. I. D. made an application before the Chief Presidency Magistrate for the discharge of the suspects as he said there was no sufficient evidence against them. The Magistrate accordingly ordered them to be released.

Soon after their discharge however the accused were re-arrested on an order from the Commissioner of Police. It is understood they were placed before the Commissioner on Wednesday when they were ordered to be deported from Bombay.

COLABA DOUBLE MURDER

ACCUSED REMANDED

The sequel to the ghastly double murder which was perpetrated at Colaba on Tuesday night, was heard in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday when Kanikam-Chanappa was placed on a remand application.

Sub-Inspector Honnaver relating the story of the murder said that the suspect was unemployed and was living with his mistress Pappabai and her mother in a garage at Colaba. For some time he suspected Pappabai of infidelity. On Tuesday night a quarrel ensued between the suspect and his mistress in the course of which the suspect pulled out a razor and cut the throats of both Pappabai and her mother with the result that they died immediately.

The police required the suspect to be remanded into police custody pending completion of investigations. His Worship granted the remand for ten days.

The European Team, with H. E. the Governor (third from right), which carried away the honour of the championship in this year's Quadrangular Cricket Tournament.

AFGHAN KING AND PARTY

LADIES TO BE IN PURDAH WHILE IN INDIA

JACOBABAD, Dec. 8.

The Afghan Party, who will entrain on Tuesday at Chaman with King and Queen, include the King's son, Prince Rahmuttulla Jan, with Turkish governess, and two sisters each of the King and Queen. The suite consists of fourteen officials including Sardar Ghulam Sadiqkhan, officiating Foreign Minister, and three Secretaries, Sardar Mohmmad Yakubkhan, Minister of Court, Sardar Sher Ahmed Khan, President of Council of State, and Sardar Ali Ahmad Khan, Governor of Kabul, and two General Officers.

It is understood that ladies will wear veils while in India but will emerge from Purdah on the steamer "Rajputana" on the 18th.—A. P.

AFGHAN KING TO PERFORM PRAYERS IN JUMMA MASHID.

We understand, Maulana Shaukat Ali has received a telegram from the Afghan Consul-General, Quetta, in which he says that His Majesty King Aman-ullah will perform Jumma prayers in Jumma Mashid, Bombay. In regard to other matters, the Consul General will consult His Majesty and let Maulana Saheb know of the results.

QUEEN OF AFGHANISTAN

BOMBAY LADIES' WELCOME

Lady Marten, Lady Jehangir (Sr), Lady Chunilal Mehta, Lady Hidayatullah and Lady Currimbhoy Ebrahim request us to announce the following:—

A meeting of the Women of Bombay will take place at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana to-morrow (Saturday) at 11 a.m (S.T.) to consider the presentation of an address to Her Majesty the Queen of Afghanistan at the Princess Victoria Gymkhana.

LADY IRWIN'S ENGAGEMENTS

The public engagements of Her Excellency Lady Irwin in Bombay, include the following visits:—

MONDAY (Dec. 12.):—

(1) 10-45 a.m., the Bai Motlibai Lying in Hospital and the Sir Dinshaw M. Petit Hospital for Women and Children, (2) 11-30 a.m., the N. N. Wadia Maternity Hospital on Soparibagh Road, Parel, (3) 12-15 p.m., the Creche at DeLisle Road, Parel.

TUESDAY (Dec. 13):—

(1) 10-45 a.m., the Y.W.C.A., (2) 11-15 a.m., St. George's Hospital, (3) 11-50 a.m., the Cama Hospital.

THURSDAY (Dec. 15):—

(1) 8 a.m., Her Excellency inspects the Girl Guides, (2) 11 a.m., visits the Haffkine Institute to see the work being done there in connection with Maternity and Infant Mortality.

FRIDAY (Dec. 16):—

5 p.m., Her Excellency attends a party given by the members of the National Indian Association and the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana at the P.V.M. Gymkhana.

BOMBAY RACES.

WINTER MEETING: 1ST DAY.

BOMBAY, Dec. 8.

The following are the acceptances for the First Day of the Bombay Winter Meeting to be held on Saturday, December 10:—

ACCEPTANCES.

(1st Race—1-45 p.m.)

THE BAGHDAD PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in the 3rd Class. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st March, 1926, once 7 lbs., twice 12 lbs, oftener 16 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Ghurfa 9-4, Gentle Prince 8-13, White Silk 8-13, Badia 8-12, Mr. Pickwick 8-9, Mubarak II 8-9, Noman 8-9, Baig 8-9, Chaldean 8-9, Shylock 8-9, Bay Ronald 8-7, Sure 8-6, Khalil Beg 8-6, Wazir 8-6, Mercury 8-6, Vibgyor 8-6, Simbar 8-3, Nandkumar 7-13, Taffah 8-6, Khurshed 8-6, Ganam 8-6, Company 8-5, Sadoola 8-5, Kubeshan 7-13, Indian Gold 7-13, Roulette 7-13.

(2nd Race—2-15 p.m.)

THE BAGHDAD PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in the 3rd Class. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st March, 1926, once 7 lbs., twice 12 lbs, oftener 16 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Tyrant 9-4, Mukden 9-4, St. Andrew's Eve 8-10, Gog 9-4, Bahadorjung 9-3, Dhidha'a 9-3, Apples 8-13, Shamsuzzaman 8-13, Haboob 8-13, Saifulzaman 8-13, Valentino 8-13, Garibaldi 8-13, Abo-al-Fatooh 8-11, Waterloo II 8-10, Sooraj 8-0, Karikata 8-10, My Moon 8-9, Frangool 8-6, Champion 8-6, Peach 8-6, Merry John 8-6, Grande 8-6, Aradin 8-6, Lucky Boy 8-0, Najee 7-13, Voyou 7-13, Royal 7-13.

(3rd Race—2-45 p.m.)

THE TULSI PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 350. A handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Class.

Mahfouz 9-7, Anwar 9-1, Mozan 8-13, Roscoff 8-12, Telafar 8-11, Mashalla 8-8, Amar 8-7, Humorous 8-5, Ferozeshah 8-2, Hawad 8-2, Musal 8-1, Cossack 7-12, Shapoor 7-10, Moosaad 7-6, Butterfly 7-2.

(4th Race—3-15 p.m.)

THE REDCAR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in the 3rd and 4th Classes.

Lucky Lad 9-7, Puffin 9-4, Thaxted 8-13, Hue and Cry 8-2, Modesty 8-13, Co-Respondent 8-12, Gleen Islet 8-4, Stormont 8-7, Royal Gem 8-5, Ismet 7-11, Surdus 7-10, Jubilant 7-10, Brannockstown 7-8, First Prize 7-4, Golden Shadow 7-0.

(5th Race—3-45 p.m.)

THE TULSI PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 350. A handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Class.

Mayiah 9-4, Shamsoonder 9-0, Subhan 9-0, Sinnan 8-13, Azadin 8-13, Amood 8-11, Othello 8-8, White Cross 8-4, Try Again 8-3, Welfon 8-3, Faithful 8-2, Malikizaman 7-13, Kadoor Beg 7-12, Dawood 7-11, Fairdoss 7-9, Zoolfakar 7-2.

(6th Race—4-15 p.m.)

THE COOPERAGE HANDICAP. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 350. A handicap for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Classes.

Arabian Star 9-0, Shivaji Prasad 8-10, Kadir Hajaz 9-0, Najian 8-11, Amar 8-2, Ferdinnd 8-11, Taimurlung 8-11, Savage 8-11, Sultan Beg 8-11, Sabiq 8-6, Squire 8-4, Hazal 8-4, Ahyid 8-0, Roman 7-10.

(7th Race—4-45 p.m.)

THE MENTMORE HANDICAP.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000; third Rs. 2,000. A handicap for horses in the 1st and 2nd Classes.

Woodstock II 9-4, Four Square 7-3, Ulster Ally 9-4, Portsoy 8-13, Stone Marten 8-11, Tristan 7-8, John Clanchy 8-10, French Briar 8-8, Trajanus 8-7, Henri 8-0, Joe's Luck 8-0, Bayonne 7-13, Heera Mahal 7-13, Gift O' The Glen 7-12, Star board 7-10, Iron Guard 7-3, P's and Q's 6-12.

(8th Race—5-15 p.m.)

THE JUVENILE HANDICAP.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses 3 and 4 years old only.

Invinola 9-7, Santock 9-4, Polychrome 9-0, Tournament 7-9, Vijiya Kumari 8-8, Golden Wattle 7-12, Free From Care 8-8, Flying Steve 8-5, Arlette 8-4, Pursued 8-0, Silver Charm 7-12, Celadon 7-10, Back Up 7-3, Golden Charm 7-0.

(9th Race—5-45 p.m.)

THE COOPERAGE HANDICAP. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 4,500; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 750. A handicap for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Classes.

Hilaluzzaman 9-8, Rubdan 9-4, Mijrin 7-4, Dilawar 9-2, Hashash 8-4, Bucknell 8-2, Tiger King 8-2, Silver Thrush 8-2, Hawam 7-2, Rarity 8-2, Lucky Star 7-13, Arab Prince 7-12, Red Prince 7-11, Rehearsal 7-10, Khataf 7-8, Some Surprise 7-8, Hamond 7-7, Maneck Beg 7-2, Cheerful 7-1, Selman 7-0.

GRUESOME TRAGEDY

18 BURNT TO DEATH

DISASTROUS FIRE IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 8.

A ghastly tragedy occurred yesterday night as the result of fire in a wooden house in North Calcutta in which 18 persons including 3 women, 5 children and 10 men were burnt to death. It is reported that gunny stocked in the ground-floor, caught fire and destroyed the staircase, with the result that Nepali and up-country labourers who were sleeping upstairs with families were engulfed in flames and smoke. Only three persons who jumped out for life, received serious injuries and are lying in the hospital. A whole family of Nepali who was to have started for home this morning, was killed including a one-year child.—Free Press.

18 PERSONS BURNT TO DEATH

HUGE FIRE IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 8.

As a result of a serious fire late last night, 18 persons were burnt to death. Full details are not yet available. But it is stated that the fire originated in a sugar shop in Natun bazar, North Calcutta, and spread to an adjoining hut which collapsed, resulting in 18 persons being burnt to death.—A. P.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 8.

Three men, in their attempt to escape, received injuries, and were promptly removed to the local hospital. A boy carried his aged mother as far as the railing of the verandah, threw her on the street, and jumped out himself, thus effecting a remarkable escape. A baby of seven or eight months old and a Nepali family bound to Rangoon, were among those who met their death in the fire.

RISE IN TATA SHARES

MANIPULATIONS BY BULLS

MR. SAKLATWALA APPREHENDS A CRISIS

In connection with the recent rapid rise in the values of Ordinary and Deferred Shares of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., Mr. N. B. Saklatvala remarked to a press representative, that he would not be in the least surprised, if the recent rise led to a crisis in the Share Bazar, looking to the ways in which the rise was being manipulated by Bull operators. Continuing Mr. Saklatvala said that the present position of the Company was perfectly sound but it did not in any way call for any phenomenal rise the values of shares. Our representative got this view of the situation ascertained on the phone.

MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA'S GARDEN PARTY

In celebration of the wedding of his son, Ranchoddas, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, M.L.A., gave a garden party in the Vanita Vishram Garden, Sandhurst Road, on Thursday evening. Many prominent citizens attended the party which proved to be a very pleasant and brilliant function.

NOBEL PEACE PRIZE.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Oslo.—"Aftenposten" understands that the Nobel Peace Prize will be divided between the French Professor, Ferdinand Buisson, President of the League of Rights of Man, and the German Professor Ludwig Quidde, the well-known Pacifist.—Reuter.

[BHARATPUR STILL UNDECIDED

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY NOT YET ACCEPTED

NEW DELHI, Dec. 8.

Enquiries in responsible quarters show that there is no truth in the statement made by a local vernacular newspaper that the Maharaja of Bharatpur has accepted the Government of India's offer of a Commission of enquiry. The Maharaja has not yet communicated his reply for which there is still time. The question of personnel will be considered only after the Maharaja's reply has been received.—A. P.

NO CONFIDENCE IN COMMISSION.

RESOLUTION IN C. P. COUNCIL

NAGPUR, Dec. 8.

Mr. G. S. Gupta, leader, Congress Party in the C. P. Council, has given notice of the following resolution to be moved in the next session of the C. P. Council to be held on January 16th:—

"This Council conveys to H. E. the Viceroy and his Majesty's Government that the C. P. Council has no confidence in and will have nothing to do with the Statutory Commission in as much as its constitution ignores the National demand for a Round Table Conference to settle the Swaraj constitution for India and is, in the opinion of this Council, intended to take unfair advantage of communal and party differences in India."—A. P.

AN "APOLOGY" TO LISTENERS

BOMBAY, Dec. 8.

The Indian Broadcasting Company very much regrets that the broadcasting of the Viceroy's speech at the Millowners' Association Dinner on Monday next, December 12th, has had to be abandoned at His Excellency's request. They apologise to listeners for the disappointment this announcement must give.—A. P.

The Indian Cinematograph Enquiry Committee concluded their Lucknow sitting on Thursday. Four Indian ladies appeared before the Committee this afternoon. The members of the Committee will leave Lucknow for Calcutta on Friday (9th instant).—A. P.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

December 8.

Previous Closing Rate	19.18
To-day's Opening Rate	19.20
Difference	+ .02
To-day's Closing Rate	18.73
Difference	—.45

LIVERPOOL.

December 8.

Previous Closing Rate	10.45
To-day's Opening Rate	10.41
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate	10.28
Difference	—.17
Broach Expectation	374
Bureau Report	12,789,000
Ginning Report	11,743,000

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The Bombay Chronicle.
FRIDAY, DECEMBER, 9, 1927.

THE MESSAGE OF SWAMI SHRADDHANAND.

On Monday next all India will celebrate the death anniversary of Swami Shraddhanand according to the Hindu calendar. The occasion will, no doubt, call forth sad and bitter memories but it is possible for us to transmute them into an inspiration for action worthy of the martyr. When he fell a victim to the fury of communal mania, it was only the age-long traditions of Hindu tolerance that averted an orgy of vengeance. It is on those very traditions that emphasis needs to be laid to celebrate the Swami's anniversary in a manner that will give peace to his soul. His own life and preaching should give us the best guidance. He laboured all his life to restore to Hinduism its pristine purity and glory of the Vedic age when the Aryas were undivided by castes and creeds and when untouchability was not even to be thought of. To gather into one fold, all those who would accept this ideal was the essential part of his own scheme of Shuddhi and Sangathan. He also stood and fought for the liberation of his country from its foreign yoke, for he recognised that under serfdom, India had little hope of real peace and progress, material or spiritual. To propagate and perpetuate his ideals, he founded and nurtured the Gurukul of Kangri, one of the fairest fruits of national education in all the country. The task he had set for himself was mighty, earnest workers were few, and often enough he was embarrassed by the very men who accepted his ideals but distorted them in practice, forgetting the spirit in the glamour of the word. Besides, bold and uncompromising reformer as he was, he had to overcome a great deal of prejudice and conservatism amongst his own co-workers. The one mission he prized above all others was the speedy removal of untouchability root and branch. Often and often he chafed at the slow progress of this work even under the auspices of such organisations as the Congress and the Hindu Maha Sabha. He soon realised that many who glibly talked of removing untouchability, did so with a number of reservations. Some would give him lip support but would not dare to translate their professions into practice. Others talked evasively of ameliorating the lot of the untouchables but would not regard the very principle of untouchability as wrong. Disillusioned, he made a resolve to fight, if necessary single-handed, the evil of untouchability without any compromise. In spite of his old age and the paucity of his resources, he planned and organised a strong anti-untouchability campaign in Southern India. In pursuance of this campaign, he had just undertaken a tour in Gujarat and Bombay when, alas, the cruel hand of death snatched him away.

How shall India celebrate the first death anniversary of Swami Shraddhanand? How can she do it better than by resuming the unfinished work of the Swamiji? National Education, Shuddhi, Sangathan, and political propaganda were al dear to his heart; and, as he conceived these items of work, they are all necessary. Resources and organisation permitting, all the items may well be undertaken in their true spirit by those who wish to commemorate the name of the Swamiji. But circumstanced as we are, we suggest it would be wisest in the present crisis to select one or two items and concentrate all efforts on those. Of course, the Kangri Gurukul would receive the first attention, if only because that institution will turn out year after year a trained band of workers that have best understood the ideals of the Swamiji. After this, the most fitting tribute to his memory is, we think, a strenuous All-India campaign to rid the land of untouchability. Let the numerous admirers of the Swamiji but pause and think. They will find in this task, national education, Shuddhi, Sangathan and Swaraj. What can be a better spiritual education than teaching two hundred million Hindus to absorb among them sixty millions of untouchables, who are only nominally Hindus but are treated as more alien than non-Hindus and often worse than beasts? The absorption of the untouchables will by itself constitute the grandest form of Sangathan, making Hinduism invulnerable against every attack from within and without. Hindus will then find organised Shuddhi superfluous. Above all, the sixty millions, given the status of equality, will fight the battle of freedom with all the strength of gratitude and will form the firmest foundation stone for a stable Swaraj. The more one analyses the Swaraj problem, the stronger becomes the conviction that India's peaceful political evolution towards real Swaraj is vitally dependent upon a peaceful social revolution. Pull down all the artificial barriers between one Hindu and another, between one Indian and another, and then, but not till then, each Indian will fight with the confidence of three hundred millions behind him. That is a national Sangathan we now need and that seems to us the logical conclusion of the message of Swami Shraddhanand.

INDIANS AND MEDICAL RESEARCH

The deliberations at the seventh session now being held in Calcutta of the Congress of the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine serve to bring out in dismal relief two important factors in regard to the proper investigation of problems of public health in India. They are that extremely very little has been done until now in tackling them in this country in the spirit of well co-ordinated and intensive research and that with respect to what little is being done, the children of the soil have been given very few opportunities in participating in it. The address of Major-General Symons, the President of the Calcutta session, serves only to emphasize this point. Research work for the investigation of public health problems in India has been a preserve mainly of the European members of the Indian Medical Service. Not only have they failed to create a spirit of research amongst the medical students whom they taught so long as they had the monopoly of filling the appointments on the staffs of the Government medical colleges in the country, they have of their own initiative done very little to bring home to rural areas the importance of raising the hygienic and sanitary standards. In the distinguished band of research workers which Major-General Symons specially mentioned, there appears only one solitary Indian name. "What Leonard Rogers has done for cholera, Ross and Christophers and others for malaria, Lister, Haffkine Mackie and others for plague, Muir for leprosy, Donovan, Patton, Mackie, Knowles, Napier, Shortt and Smith and others for kala-azar and Harvey, Brown and Iyengar for vaccine therapy, Vandyke Carter, Mackie, Cragg Cunningham and others for spirochaetal disease is so well known that it is unnecessary for me to dilate upon it." In this list of pioneers of medical research in India which Major-General Symons compiles for particular reference, it is of interest to note that not only does any other India name than that of Iyengar not occur but that some of the most famous pioneers do not belong to the Indian Medical Service at all. Major-General Symons is evidently aware that the service to which he belongs has come in for a lot of criticism because he himself refers to the fact that "there are some who talk disparagingly of the work done by the medical profession in India," meaning by the medical profession, of course, the members of the Indian Medical Service. If India is to come up and to come up soon to the level of other countries like Japan and Germany, for example in intensive study of problems of public health, the present official ideas of initiating and controlling medical reserch will have to be thoroughly revised. It is the duty of the State in this country to encourage the Universities to undertake such research by giving them adequate financial grants and to re-organise its public health service in such a manner that the children of the soil come to participate in the actual work of tackling public health problems. There was a suggestion at the Calcutta Congress that India should have a Ministry of Health. There can be no popular objection to this proposal so long as it does not turn out to mean the creation of one more post in the Indian Medical Service, always to be held by a European member of it. If there is to be a Ministry of Health, an Indian must be at its head. There are enough Indians risen high in the hierarchy of the Indian Medical Service itself to make the selection of an Indiaan not an insuperable difficulty for the Government.

LAME EXCUSE.

Mr. MacDonald's motion censuring the Baldwin Government for their gross mishandling of the problems of the coal industry was, of course, defeated by a heavy majority but Mr. Baldwin in his laughable attempt to explain away his studied refusal to accord to the Labour ex-Premier the courtesy of immediate reply on the day he brought up the motion, trotted out an excuse which should prove of no little interest to India. It was, indeed, a lame excuse for Mr. Baldwin to plead that a British Premier found increasing demands made on his time with the growth in volume of parliamentary work. Mr. Baldwin was present when Mr. MacDonald made his censure motion and could have spared a few minutes for reply, but he tackled on to this lame excuse, the still more futile one that he decided not to sneak in order to give Col. Lane Fox who was leaving for a new post, for undertaking a "thankless task", opportunity to speak. As the boycott agitation in India grows in intensity and volume, it is interesting to note how very important the members of the Simon Show become in the eyes of their patrons.

INDIAN STATES AND BRITISH INDIAN PEOPLE.

THE NEED OF A CHANGED POLICY

(BY G. R. ABHYANKAR).

A Conference of Indian States' people is going to be held in Bombay on the 17th and 18th of this month. The problem of Indian States is considerably neglected owing to the ignorance of the subjects living in Indian States and the apathy of their brethren in British India. If we look to the past history, we find that before the mutiny when the East India Company was the ruling power in India, the policy which was pursued towards the Indian States, was one of absorption. State after State was brought under the sovereignty of the East India Company and was amalgamated into its acquisitions. The strength for supremacy was then still going on between the Indian States, on the one hand, and the East India Company, on the other. The annexation policy carried to its extreme length by Lord Dalhousie brought about a revulsion of feelings. The Mutiny followed. The Government was transferred from the East India Company to the Crown. The proclamation of Her Majesty laid down a new policy of maintaining the existence of the States intact. However bad, however autocratic a ruler may be, he was only dethroned or asked to abdicate his gadi. The State was never confiscated but was held in trust for the people and for the next legitimate heir to that State.

POLICY OF INDIAN LEADERS.

This policy has continued from 1858 to 1919, a period covering nearly 60 years. But the form of Government in British India was that of benevolent despotism during this period. It was 'despotism' all the same which meant the uncontrolled domination of the alien bureaucracy in this country. Owing to this peculiar form of Government, the policy of British Indian statesmen towards Indian States, was one dictated with the prudent object of preserving their entity in task. Although the Queen's Proclamation assured the maintenance of the dynasties of the Ruling Princes in perpetuity, it was still feared that maladministration, long, gross and continued in character may lead to the deposition of such a Prince and perhaps the annexation of such a State to British Indian Dominions. The British Indian leaders, therefore, honestly believed that they should not contribute to such a result by any act direct or overt on their part. They therefore, refrained from criticising the administration of any Indian Ruler, though it was autocratic and degrading. They did not like to expose, much less to censure, such a Prince. They connived at his follies and foibles and left him to his fate. They thought that they should not be the instrument of the ruin of such a Prince by any unkind words said by them or by any active part played by them to correct such a Prince. Even though such a Prince was in troubles brought about by his own misdeeds, still the people in British India helped such an unfortunate Ruler to extricate himself from such a situation. The sympathy and support lent by the British Indian people to Malharrao Gaikwad during his trial, are too well-known to need any mention. The Indian Princes whenever they visited capital towns in British India were enthusiastically honoured and respected by the people as relics of the glorious past. The object of the Indian leaders in espousing the cause of an autocratic ruler, was due to the fact that if such a Ruler was deposed from the gadi, his territory might be added to that of British India and that naturally would lead only to the augmentation of the powers and privileges of the bureaucracy—a result which keeny disliked by the people.

A NEW ERA.

It was for this reason that during this second period from 1828 to 1919, the subjects of British India and their leaders have altogther ignored this problem of Indian States. They have not shown any sympathy to the subjects of Indian States. They have not remonstrated to the Rulers about the condition of the subjects under their charge. They have not advocated constitutional reform in Indian States. The great popular body, viz. the Indian National Congress, during its existence of over four decades, has never considered this question of Indian States, has never interested itself in the maladministration prevailing in some of the Indian States. Although political associations in British India, such as the Congress, the Liberal Federation and the Muslim League, have earnestly advocated the advancement of Indians in oversea dominions and colonies, they have never thought it desirable to consider the condition of their brethren in Indian States under British protection and next-door neighbours to them.

Since 1919, a new era has dawned upon this country and responsible government has been declared the goal of policy in British India. National consciousness is just awakening and genuine interest is being created in the administration and Government of British India people have begun to realise that they shall have a substantial part in the government and possibly in the future the sole power of controlling the destinies of this country. This new political ideal and the progressive realisation of the same has brought about a change in the angle of vision of British Indian leaders. They are not now under any misapprehension, that if they criticise any Ruler or expose the vagaries of his administration or even demand a voluntary or compulsory abdication of such an irresponsible autocrat, they would be indirectly adding to the powers of the bureaucracy but, on the contrary, they believe that they would be doing an act of sheer justice and fraternal responsibility to their brethren in the Indian States. They have begun to realise that they are under the same obligations to give their moral support to the subjects of Indian States as they are bound to take up the cause of their fellow-countrymen suffering from various disabilities in oversea countries. Besides, the prosperity of British India largely depends upon the policies persued towards matters of common interest, such as customs, tariffs, commercial services, currency and monopolies of salt, opium and excise in Indian States. The British Indian Legislature has got to protect the interest of the subjects of Indian States, affected by their own policies followed in these matters. The interest of Indian States and their subjects are every day coming into such close contact that it would be sheer imprudence and narrow angularity on their part if the British Indian statesmen do not help and advance and also justly adjust the interests of their brethren in Indian States. Responsibilities created by the grant of political rights of self-government, make it imperative upon the British Indian statesmen to lend their whole-hearted support to all movements intended to advance the cause of the subjects of the Indian States. It is no longer wise, much less politic, for the British Indian leaders to follow the "laisezze faire" policy towards Indain States which they have followed till now.

THE FEDERAL IDEA.

The relations of the Indian States with British India in various concerns of common intrests, savour of international obligations. It is, therefore, necessary that in dealing with them and especially in the realisation of the federal ideal, British Indian statemen are bound to exercise their influence in elevating the subjects of Indian States to a position of perfect equality with them and raising them to International status along with them in the administration of this country. Experience has shown that in the attainment of the Federal ideal, each unit of such a Federation requires to have a standard form of Government alike in character and prevailing in all other units. This consumation of Federated India would not be possible of attainment if subjects of Indian States are allowed to lag behind. If they are incapable of being raised to the status of political and international equality with the rest of India, the ideal of Federated India would become wellnigh impossible. If not, therefore, for the subjects of Indian States only but to accelerate the speed of their own political evolution, it is the duty of the leaders of the people in British India to assist the subjects of Indian States by their wholehearted support and their abiding sympathy. It is then only that it will be possible for the subjects of Indian States to rise to the full height of their manhood. We, therefore, sincerely appeal to all the leaders of the public opinion in British India to support the cause of the subjects of the Indian States.

There is another very powerful and serious reason for which the British Indian leaders cannot afford to neglect this question of Indian States any longer. An attempt is sought to be made to create a new dyarchy in this country one part of of which would be in constant opposition to the other. Recent articles in the London "Times" and the contribution by the writer in the "Round Table" and by such Imperialistic reactionaries, as Sir Mitchael O'Dwyer and Lord Sydenham, clearly show that the relations of Indian States are sought to be connected with His Majesty through a Viceroy dealing with the States through a Political Department dissociated from the present Government of India. This heirarchy would consist of the King Emperor at the top, his Agent, the Viceroy in India with his own political department controlling the Indian States. The other system of government in British India will consist of the Crown, the constitutional Governor-General assisted by Ministers (responsible to the Central Legislature and which form may be of a Federal character. Now, this dyarchy would not only be anomalous but would be destructive of the future commonweath. Such a system would throttle the existence of self-government in this country. These two different Governments would require different

(Continued on page 10.)

Notes of the Day.

Secondary Place.

"We are determined not to enter into a Covenant" President Coolidge says, "which assigns the United States a secondary place among the naval powers of the world." This is a frank and in the circumstance quite a just complaint on the part of the American President in regard to the tactics employed at Geneva by Great Britain when the question of disarmament is discussed. America acknowledges, as President Coolidge points out in his message to Congress, the valuable co-operation Japan gave her in the recent Naval Disarmament Conference. Only Britain proved an obstacle. It is difficult on the part of British statesmen satisfactorily to reply to the American contention that each country must courageously reduce its total tonnage in naval armaments. The British proposal to America that reduction in armament can be effected by reducing the calibre of guns is sure to make America suspicious and apprehend that what is expected from her is to consent to suffer diminution in naval efficiency while Britain retains her own world supremacy.

In The Public Cause.

Srijut Vijayasingh Pathik, who arrives in Bombay to-day, to take part in the ensuing Indian States' Peoples' Conference, has suffered and suffered heavily in serving the public cause. He is a tribune of the people, fighting for the preservation of their elementary rights of free speech and freedom of person. Bombay, we are confident, will show its deep appreciation of his single-minded devotion to the cause of public liberty by according Mr. Pathik a rousing reception.

Wrong In Principle.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation did well in rejecting the suggestion of Rao Saheb Rane for the reservation of sents on that body for the representatives of the backward classes. Such a reservation is as wrong in principle as the backdoor device of nomination for which Rao Saheb Rane himself had no good word. What is urgently necessary for the establishment of true municipal democracy is the lowering of the franchise so that the working classes can effectively influence the elections. Such a lowering of the franchise must again be considered only a step further towards the ideal of adult universal franchise Bombay's civic interests also demand that a redistribution of seats for the various wards should be brought about on an equitable basis immediately. At present wards where the working class population predominates have lesser representation than the Fort or Girgaum Wards, for example. We hope Rao Saheb Rane and others who are at present keen on reservation of seats will realise that the true remedy lies in securing the reform we suggest.

Only Minimum Assistance.

The good people of Transjordania are in for a period of peace, plenty and prosperity, a trinity of blessings in enjoying which British concession-hunters will generously co-operate with them. The Nationalist elements in this land which is to be henceforth called "Emirate" instead of being referred to as "mandated territory" will, of course, not perceive the beauty and happiness of the new regime. But that is the way of Nationalism wherever it comes into contact with the British benign intention to do other people a good turn. Under the new treaty between Britain and Transjordania, the latter will be, as the Jerusalem correspondent of the "Financial Times" points out, just another Iraq. British protection will be granted to it in no unstinted measure. An Air Force will be maintained by the British at Amman and British officials will proffer to the administration only the "minimum assistance" regarding "questions of frontier defence and the grant of concessions." The latter will, of course, be an important field for such assistance. Otherwise the new Emirate will enjoy full and complete independence!

Prof. Schubrig in Bombay.

Professor Schubrig of Hamburg is now in Bombay studying the practical aspects of Jainism under the erudite Munim Indra Vijayaji. He is professor of "Cultural History of India" and is the author of several works, including an edition and translation of Brihat Kalpasutra which appeared in the "Indian Antiquary"; "Acharanga Sutra" which he has edited with an analysis; Vyavahara and Nishidha Sutra which he has partially edited and a monograph on Maha Nishidha. In his "Sayings of Mahavira", the professor has drawn upon some of the most ancient texts in the Jaina Agama. Dr. Schubrig is a contributor to many learned periodicals and has brought out the Principles of Jainism in the series entitled "Light from the East." One of his most useful works is an edition of the "Chanda Kosha."

SCORERS CUP FOR CULLEN.

REWARD FOR A GALLANT FIGHT

EUROPEANS WIN CHAMPIONSHIP

MUSLIMS DEFEATED BY FOUR WKTS.

MAHOMEDANS	(1st Innings)	.. ..	59	Runs.
„	(2nd Innings)	.. ..	437	„
EUROPEANS	(1st Innings)	.. ..	217	„
„	(2nd Innings)		280	for 6 wkts.

The curtain was rung down on the final match of the Quadrangular Tournament on Thursday when the Europeans scored the requisite 123 runs before lunch with four wickets in hand and thus won the championship after a lapse of six years. Perhaps, according to the outlook on the previous day's closing figures the result was inevitable, but it was a praiseworthy feat on the part of the Europeans to make the score for the loss of only three wickets. And the man who deserves almost all the praise for this is W. J. Cullen who continued his fine innings and stayed at the wicket long enough to put up a score of 120 runs, which beat Abdus Salam's record for this season's matches compiled on the previous day. Cullen came in to bat when one wicket had fallen for 14 runs, but playing with appropriate caution for three hours and a half, he had batted while 224 runs were added to the score, and in that period he had himself hit fifteen fours besides lifting the ball right over the pavilion for a six. His overnight partnership with Meyer did not last long, for after the latter had reached his fifty with a single he was dismissed by a magnificent one-handed catch by Mahomed Hassan Khan, off Sheikh's bowling. Gaillard next joined him and the pair settled down to a stubborn partnership which caused the score to advance by eighty runs, Cullen being clean bowled by Abdus Salam at this juncture. The retiring batsman had played in a delightful style his display being well worth watching and he received a tremendous ovation on his way to the pavilion.

TRAVERS-CULLEN PARTNERSHIP.

Although Gaillard is by no means a spectacular batsman, he certain has shown that he knows how to keep his own end up, and his performance in the partnership only served to emphasise this fact. There were one or two very risky shots played in his innings, but the late cut he exploited was easily one of the best strokes of the match. Travers replaced Cullen at the crease when forty-two runs were still required. Through anxious moments the pair began to collect runs in singles, but after 250 had been passed, the European skipper adopted more forceful tactics and hit three fours. Runs here and there carried the score to 272 when Travers, in jumping out to hit Abdus Salam, had his wicket shattered. Eight runs were still required when Yeldham joined Gaillard, but the issue was not left long in doubt for the latter smacked Sheikh for four and Yeldham drove Abdus Salam straight to the screens for a like number, the Europeans thus winning by four wickets. It had been a close and hard fought match which had been well won, and both teams are to be heartily congratulated on their excellent performance.

On the first day when the Mahomedans had been dismissed for 59 it had seemed as though the match would devolve into a one-sided affair but though they were 158 runs behind their opponents' score in the first innings, the Muslims with characteristic determination collared the bowling and ran up a big total of 437 runs.

Meyer had been practically unplayable at the first venture but Rasool showed that he could be hit. Wazir Ali and the others had done their share; but it was left to Abdus Salam and Vishram to provide the titbit of the tournament. It was the most exhilarating cricket seen this year and the pair established a record seventh wicket partnership of 187 runs. The tall Muslim got his century in the fast time of two hours and ten minutes and altogether proved to be the hero of his side. Vishram also played a brilliant innings.

A WORTHY FINISH.

The Europeans had been left with 280 runs to make; but their start was not auspicious. Mainly through the wonderful performance of Cullen and the stubborn defence of those who assisted him the Europeans had fought their way through difficulties to victory. Despite the poor scoring on the opening day the two teams had piled up an aggregate of 933 runs in the match, that is, 18 less than that in the Parsi-Mahomedan match. It had been a worthy finish to a final remarkable for its number of records and fine performances, and after a lapse of six years the Europeans now hold the highest honour in the cricket of Western India.

DETAILED ACCOUNT

Play was resumed very quietly on Thursday morning when Meyer and Cullen came out to continue the European innings. With a single and then played Sheikh to square-leg where Mahomed Hassan Khan dived to bring off a magnificent one handed catch (158--4--50).

Gaillard joined Cullen and the pair played very cautiously, runs coming in slowly. In the next half-an-hour only eleven runs were added. At this stage Abdus Salam was bowling from the pavilion end and Rasool was entrusted with the leather at the other end. Cullen sneaked a single from the latter and crossed over to swipe Abdus Salam to leg where a misfield resulted in four runs. Jumping out to the fifth ball of the over he lifted it over the Gymkhana amidst tremendous applause. Gaillard played Rasool for a single and then blocked out a maiden over from the other bowler. A few singles were followed by a good pull for two by Cullen. After another single Cullen reached his 90.

CULLEN'S CENTURY.

Hassan Khan was now brought on to bowl at the Bori Bunder end, Cullen facing. A pull to square leg brought him a brace and a neat glance another. At the Gymkhana end Wazir Ahmed replaced the tall Muslim and one run was scored by Gaillard in the gully. A similar stroke off Hassan Khan brought him another single. Cullen glanced the same bowler to the leg boundary and another hook to the same place carried him past the century to the accompaniment of cheers all round the ground. Gaillard obtained a single with a pretty late late cute off Wazir Ahmed and at the other end the ball rolled for four byes. A lucky snick to leg by Gillard realised four and then the batsman hit Wazir Ahmed to the screens. Cullen placed Rasool to off for a single and then Gaillard cocked the ball up towards cover point where a misunderstanding between two fielder's resulted in both failing to make a serious attempt. A single was followed by a four off Cullen's bat and 220 was hoisted.

In Rasool's next over he cut the ball through slips to the boundary, Abdus Salam almost succeeding in getting to the ball. This carried him past Abdus Salam's highest score of this year's tournament. With a single in the gully Cullen crossed over to face Abdus Salam who had come on at the pavilion end. Off the last ball of the over Mahomed Hussein dropped Cullen in the slips, the batsman's score at this stage being 113. Cullen celebrated by lifting the ball over the bowler's head to the screen and another single caused his own score to rise to 120. Soon after this, however, Cullen played out to Abdus Salam who came in from the leg side and completely beat him (238--5--120).

Cullen had played a magnificent innings which included 15 fours and a six and he had been at the crease for three hours and a half. Coming in to bat when only 14 runs were on the board he had steered his side to a position of comparative safety, remaining at the wicket while 224 runs were scored.

APPROACHING VICTORY.

Travers opened with a single and another by Gaillard caused 240 to be hoisted. Sheikh came on at the maidan end and the scoring slowed down considerably, runs coming in singles. A high stroke over slips almost resulted in Gaillard's dismissal, Abdus Salam jumping to hold the ball but just failing to do so. Another single by Travers sent up 250 on the board and now the Europeans required 30 runs to win. Each batsman scored a single and then Gaillard played another dangerous stroke over slips. After two singles Travers drove Abdus Salam to the long boundary and then a glance for two hoisted 260. The Europeans were steadily approaching victory.

THE EUROPEANS WIN.

With a hefty hit Travers sent Sheikh to the off boundary and snicked him through slips for a brace. A single took him across to face Abdus Salam whom he hit to

(Continued on next page.)

MANCHESTER TRADE OUTLOOK

FAR REACHING EFFECTS ANTICIPATED

NEW ENTERPRISE OF MANCHESTER EXPORTERS

LONDON, Dec. 7.

The great cotton amalgamation which may have far-reaching effects on the entire outlook of Manchester trade, it is reported, will be made early in the new year when a dozen Manchester export firms, the largest of which is concerned with the South American trade, will be forming a public company with a capital of two million sterling to finance the enterprise with a view to securing greater efficiency in marketing and salesmanship.---Reuter.

SUBMISSION TO NATIONAL INSULT

LANDED ARISTOCRACY TO WELCOME SIMON "JURY"

CALCUTTA, Dec. 7.

The landed aristocracy of Bengal, Assam and Bihar and Orissa are taking steps to place their case before the Simon Commission and with this end in view the Maharajas of Darbhanga, Cassimbazar and Mymensingh also the Nawab of Dacca are convening a conference of the landholding community in Calcutta for December 30.—A.P.

RADIO TELEPHONY

SUCCESSFUL TRANSMISSION OF NEWS FROM EUROPE TO ASIA

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Batavia.---News has been successfully transmitted from Europe to Asia for the first time by means of the radio telephone. A complete survey of world's news compiled from Reuter cables was received at Batavia from the Speaker at Hague whose voice was clearly recognisable at the rate of sixty words per minute for nearly two hours. The reception was clearer than the usual inter-local telephone calls between Surabaya and Batavia, English was spoken.---Reuter.

MAHARASHTRA NON-BRAHMINS FOR BOYCOTT.

BELGAUM Dec. 7.

"Rashtvir," of Belgaum, the leading paper of Non-Brahmins in Maharashtra has fully supported the boycott of the Statutory Commission. In its leading article, it strongly advises the Non-Brahmins of the Presidency to stand firm in their resolution of boycott and not give in even if the Brahmins loosen their boycott—Free Press.

SIMON COMMISSION NOT ACCEPTABLE

DR. BESANT'S PUBLIC LECTURE

Under the auspices of the Committee appointed to give effect to the Boycott Resolution passed at the recent public meeting, Dr. Annie Besant will deliver a public lecture in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall Fort, on Monday (the 12th instant) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) on "Simon Commission Not Acceptable," when Mr. M. A. Jinnah will preside.

BANQUET TO SIR ATUL CHATTERJI.

LORD SINHA'S STORY OF PUJA TO PRIVY COUNCIL

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Sir Trevor Dawson, Knight-President, presided over the banquet of the Knights of the Round Table Club in honour of Sir Atul Chatterjee and other representatives of India in London. After the loyal toasts knightly loving cups were circulated. Sir Dawson proposed the toast of Sir Atul Chatterjee coupled with Lord Sinha and Dr. Paranjpye. Sir Michael O'Dwyer, Sir Atul Chatterjee and Lord Sinha were formally installed as "Knights Vice-President of the Round Table" and Dr. Paranjpye as the Knight-Counsellor, the latter receiving his insignia amid applause and musical honours.

Sir Atul Chatterjee replying said that "after the perfect orgy of Indian politics in Parliament and press" he would not mention the subject. He dealt with India's industrial development which he opined is in no way inimical to Britain.

Lord Sinha paying a tribute to the Privy Council quoted the case of an Indian who made puja to the Privy Council as an all-powerful being.—Reuter.

THE TROTSKYIST OPPOSITION

"FACTOR IN ANTI-SOVIET STRUGGLE

ECONOMIC TIES WITH CAPITALISTIC COUNTRIES URGED

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Moscow—The Congress of the Communist Party at which Mr. Stalin demanded the Oppositions complete and unconditional submission unanimously passed a resolution charging the Central Committee to promote ties between the workers in the Soviet and the workers in other countries, and also economic ties between the Soviet and capitalistic countries and to continue to strengthen Russia's "defensive capacity". The Congress expressed the opinion that the Trotskyist opposition "had become a factor in the anti-Soviet struggle".—Reuter.

"MAHA GUJRAT"

NEW WEEKLY FROM AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 7.

Mr. C. M. Mody, editor of "Praja Bandhu" is starting an Anglo-Vernacular Weekly "Maha Gujrat" which will discuss all economic and political problems of Cutch, Kathiawar and Gujrat. Mr. Mody filed his declarations to-day before the City Magistrate as Editor and Printer. He expects to issue the paper shortly.—A. P.

TEREDESAI MEMORIAL CRICKET TOURNAMENT

THANA, Dec. 5.

The B. J. High School deserves to be congratulated on their brilliant victory over their formidable opponents the Kolbad Cricket Club in one day's match that was played out yesterday. The school boys going in to bat first collected in free and attractive style 115 runs, while their sturdy opponents were all dismissed for a poor total of 40 runs. As there was a difference of 75 runs, the Kolbad Cricket C. had to follow-on—and with a mighty effort they could score 66 runs only. Thus the school-boys won the match by an innings and 9 runs.

In the other match the Jolly Chendni Cricket C. sustained a defeat of an innings of 58 runs at the hands of the Cosmopolitan Cricket C.

RISKON KNOCKS OUT SCOTT

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Cleveland.---Risko knocked out Phill Scott on points.---Reuter.

CONGRESS OF TROPICAL MEDICINE

CALCUTTA, Dec. 7.

More papers on Malaria, State Medicine, dysentery and veterinary and anti-cholera vaccine were read to-day at the Far Eastern Congress of Tropical Medicine. Col. Graham's discussion on quarantine was most interesting. He described the activities of various international organisations including the League of Nations.

The delegations and members were entertained at a conversazione by the Asiatic Society of Bengal and by the trustees of the Indian Museum at which H.E. the Governor was present.—A.P.

CENSURE MOTION ON TORY GOVT.

PREMIER ACCUSED OF INSULTING OPPOSITION

MR. MACDONALD'S MOTION DEFEATED

LORD OLIVIER "ON TRUSTEESHIP OF NATIVES"

LONDON, Dec. 7.

The House of Commons rejected Mr. MacDonalds motion by 347 votes to 142.

In the House of Commons Col. Wedgwood asked Government for an assurance that the Indian tax payer would not be involved in any payment in connection with the compensation required to be paid owing to the sequestration of factories, shops and stores of the Basle? Basel Mission Company in India which was directed by the Home Government in War time.

Earl Winterton did not admit the accuracy of the assumption underlying the question and in any case he was not in a position to make a statement in the present stage of the negotiation.

In the House of Commons the accusation that the Premier by his silence had insulted the Opposition on 16th November was made by Mr. MacDonald in moving the censure motion. Mr. Baldwin followed and resented the suggestion that he disregarded the decencies of Parliamentary life and pointed out the demands made on the Premier's time owing to the increasing volume of Parliamentary work.

Sir Cunliffe-Lister acknowledging the difficulties of the Coal industry deprecated their aggravation. He showed by statistics an increase in the export trade, though the prices had been unsatisfactory, while unemployment in the Mines had decreased by 14,000 in two years. He said the Eight hour Bill had reduced the working costs to the average of 32 pence per ton.

Mr. Baldwin justifying his silence on the 16th November said that, although he had originally intended to speak at the end of that debate, he decided not to do so in order to give Mr. Lane-Fox the last opportunity to speak before leaving his new post undertaking the most difficult, probably thankless, task, which would take him to India.—Reuter.

TRUSTEESHIP OF NATIVES

LORD OLIVIER AND EAST AFRICAN FEDERATIONS

LONDON, Dec. 7.

In the House of Lords inviting a statement on the principles on which the Government intended to carry out the Trusteeship for the natives in East Africa, Lord Olivier denied that there was any genuine or influential movement in East Africa in favour of a Federation and asked whether the Government approved of the system of apprenticeship of the native children to Europeans farmers which was permitted in Rhodesia, although it had been found disastrous and abolished in the Cape Colony and elsewhere.

Lord Lovat replying defended the suitability of the personnel of the New East African Commission while, as regards the paramountcy of the native interests, there was not the slightest change of policy since 1923 or of that pursued in the Labourite regime. He dwelt on the limitation of the number of cases in which Native Commissioner of Rhodesia could exercise his powers under the new Juvenile Apprenticeship Law, but held it was essential that the Commissioner should be empowered to assume guardianship in cases with which the measure dealt. Lord Lovat expressed the opinion that as regards the paramountcy there was not the slightest difference between himself and Lord Olivier. He said he had visited the French, Italian, Portuguese and German Colonies and did not think that the treatment of the natives or the friendship of the natives and Whites equalled that in the British Colonies.—Reuter.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST SLEEPING SICKNESS

HEALTH COMMITTEE'S REPORT

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Leprosy, Malaria, small-pox, cancer and sleeping sickness are among the subjects on which the report of the Health Committee, which was adopted to-day, recommends measures for international co-operation and suggest further conference of experts to continue the campaign against sleeping sickness.—Reuter.

WEDGWOOD REPLIES TO MACDONALD'

WHAT THREAT OF CENSURE MEANS

CALCUTTA, Dec. 8.

A cable to the "Forward" says that Colonel Wedgwood in an interview, urged a complete and effective boycott of the Simon Commission whereby India had nothing to lose and everything to gain. As regards Mr. MacDonald's threat of censure, the Colonel said that it might only mean that the Colonel would not be included in the next Labour Cabinet.—A. P.

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CORPORATION AND B. E. S. T. CO.

RETRENCHMENT IN MUNICIPALITY.

HAWKERS ON CHOWPATY FORESHORE DISALLOWED

The Municipal Corporation on Thursday, passed a resolution not to allow hawkers with moving licenses on the Chowpaty Foreshore as they were a source of nuisance to the people who went there for recreation. They also threw off the resolution of Mr. Boman Behram to send their representative on the Board of the Tramways Co.

Consideration was given to the report of the Markets and Gardens Committee in regard to the squatters at Chowpaty Foreshore. The Committee expressed the opinion that the present arrangements under which squatters were restricted to a particular area of the Chowpaty Foreshore, were adequate and that hawkers with moving licenses be allowed to move about as at present.

Dr. P. H. Meisheri proposed to approve of the Committee's recommendations.

Mr. V. N. Chandvarker moved an amendment that hawkers with moving licenses should not be allowed to hawk about the Chowpaty Foreshore.

Mr. Chandavarker said hawkers were a source of nuisance to the people who went to Chowpaty for the purpose of recreation.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi seconded the amendment.

"NOT A NUISANCE—BUT A BLESSING."

Mr. P. J. Murzban thought that the hawkers were in no way a nuisance to the people frequenting Chowpaty Foreshore. On the other hand, he said they were a blessing to the poor for catering for their wants.

Dr. R. M. Mistry said some of the people who were supposed to cater for the comforts of the visitors at Chowpaty belonged to the "Mavali" class. He therefore, urged the Commissioner to clear the undesirables off the Chowpaty Foreshore who caused nuisance there.

The Municipal Commissioner said the Municipal Executive found it difficult to keep the Chowpaty sands clean owing to hawkers who strew rubbish on the shore. Hawkers were not allowed in the Victoria Gardens and Sir Pherozshah Mehta's Garden, and he failed to see why they should allow hawkers at the Chowpaty Foreshore which was also a place of recreation.

The amendment of Mr. Chandavarker was carried.

RETRENCHMENT IN MUNICIPALITY

Dr. A. G. Merchant then moved:—

"That in view of the top-heavy administrative expenditure in the Municipality and the necessity for substantial retrenchment, the Corporation recommend the Standing Committee to consider the advisability of reducing by 15 per cent. the salaries of officers drawing Rs. 750 or upwards a month."

Dr. J. N. Choksy seconded the proposition.

Dr. J. V. Vora pointed out that Government had reduced the salaries of their highly-paid officers by ten per cent. and he hoped the Corporation would also cut down the salaries of their staff.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram moved an amendment that the question be referred to the Standing Committee for consideration.

Mr. Jagjivan Ujamsey thought the proposition as insensible, as an officer getting Rs. 700 would continue getting that salary while the other getting Rs. 750, would get Rs. 637-8-0 at 15 per cent. reduction. He, therefore, suggested to refer the matter to a Retrenchment Committee.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai also opposed the proposition and amendment, and said the Corporation had sanctioned the increase in the salaries of their staff and they could not reduce the same again by passing resolutions.

The amendment was carried as a substantive proposition.

BROTHEL-KEEPING.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, then moved:—

"That the Law, Procedure and Elections Committee be requested to consider, in consultation with the Commissioner, and to report on the advisability of urging upon Government the desirability of making brothel-keeping an offence under the Prostitution Act."

The proposition was agreed to.

CORPORATION AND B.E.S.T. CO.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram then moved:—

"That in view of the present relations existing between the Corporation and the Tramways Company and in view of the several notices of motions given by Councillors with regard to the Company's administration every month, the Tramways Committee be requested to consider in consultation with the Commissioner and report as to the feasibility of appointing a representative of the Corporation on the Board of Directors of the Company."

Mr. Boman Behram said he brought the resolution to bring about harmonious relations between the Corporation and the Tramways Co. The Corporation had their representatives on the Advisory Committee of the Railways, but they had none on the Board of the Tramways Company.

Dr. N. D. Savarker seconded the proposition.

Mr. E. R. Hirjeebehdin characterised the proposition as absurd and ridiculous. He thought it was not possible for their representative to carry their mandate every time he attended the meeting of the Board of Directors.

Mr. P. J. Murzban agreed with Mr. Hirjeebehedin, and said the proposition was extremely impracticable. He thought the Tramways Company would not allow them to interfere in their internal affairs.

Mr. Boman Behram in reply said, the language used by the last two speakers, depicted the class they belonged to. (Laughter).

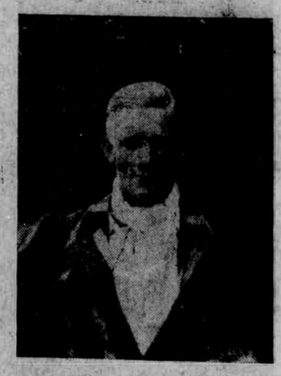
President:—You mean the journalistic class.

Mr. Boman Behram:—Yes.

The proposition was lost by a large majority.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday at 3-40 p.m.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.



The Quadrangular Cricket Tournament ended on Thursday in the victory of the Europeans by four wickets. The illustrations given above show (1) the view of the field on Wednesday when Mr. Abdus Salam (110) was playing with Mr. Vishram (75, not out). (2) Mr. Cullen who made 120 runs for the Europeans, the highest score of the Tournament.

Mr. Meyer, the European bowler who worked havoc with the leather, contributing solidly to the success of his side.

"STATE OF WAR" AGAINST POLAND

ROOT CAUSE OF POLANO-LITHUANIAN DISPUTE

DUTCH DELEGATE APPOINTED RAPPORTEUR

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Geneva.—The Council Hall was packed when the consideration of the Polono-Lithuanian dispute opened. M. Valdemaras outlined the case against Poland.

M. Zaleski (Poland) followed and declared that the root evil was the existence in Lithuania of the so-called "state of war" against Poland. He invoked Article Eight of the Covenant and appealed to the Council to remove the present state of affairs.—Reuter.

DUTCH DELEGATE APPOINTED RAPPORTEUR

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Geneva.—The Dutch delegate on the League Council has been appointed rapporteur in the Polono-Lithuanian dispute.—Reuter.

DELHI HINDUS MONSTER PETITION.

PUNITIVE TAX ON MUSLIMS SUGGESTED

NEW DELHI, Dec. 8.

A monster petition is being signed by Hindus of Delhi for presentation to H. E. the Viceroy in the matter of the communal outbreak on November 14 following the execution of Abdul Rashid. The memorialists express the opinion that no serious attempt was made by officials to disperse the crowd before handing over the body, and this led to the trouble. They urge an impartial commission of enquiry to scrutinize the conduct of officials and meanwhile pray for the suspension of those directly responsible. A punitive tax on Moslems for compensation to the victims of the mob fury is also suggested.—A. P.

PHIL SCOTT TO MEET JOHNNY RISKO

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Phil Scott whom his manager claims to to hundred per cent better than when he landed in America, fights Johnny Risko, Cleveland Baker, in a ten round contest on 8th December. The fight commences at 4 a. m. English time.—Reuter's Special.

A, Calcutta message of December 7 says:—

His Excellency the Governor of Bengal, Sir Stanley Jackson, held the first Durbar in Calcutta to-day and presented sanads to about 25 recipients of titles.—A.P.

MUSLIM INTERESTS IN CEYLON

METHODS WHICH INDIA CAN FOLLOW

MADRAS, Dec. 8.

The system of safeguarding Muslim interests obtaining in Ceylon is recommended by Mr. Murthuza Sahib, M. L. A., in an interview to the Free Press of India, for adoption in India. In Ceylon Muslims are allowed to vote in territorial elections and there is also special electorates for Muslims. The system ensures adequate balance of power between majority and minority communities.—Free Press.

REFORMS COMMISSION IN CEYLON

ECHO OF SELF GOVERNMENT CRY IN INDIA

COLOMBO, Dec. 7.

A deputation of the Unionist Association gave evidence before the Reforms Commission yesterday. Sir Marcus Fernando, outlining the Association's proposals, said that they favoured a form of Government by a council similar to the Viceroy's Council in India. He was of opinion that the time was not ripe for responsible Government. He severely criticised the land policy.

Mr. Leslie de Saram repudiated the statement that there was an anti-British feeling in Ceylon. He paid a tribute to the Congress for awakening political thought, but considered the cry for self-government to be an echo of the cry in India. The Association was opposed to the lowering of the franchise qualification and the extension of the franchise to women.

A deputation of the All-Ceylon Tamil Conference claimed responsible Government for Ceylon and favoured the extension of the franchise.—A. P.

TRAM SERVICE SUSPENDED

CHINESE INSPECTOR SHOT

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Shanghai.—Tram service in the International Settlement has been entirely suspended. The employees are afraid to work as a result of intimidators shooting a Chinese Tram Inspector yesterday.—Reuter.

EXPLOSION IN COAL MINE

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Madrid.—Twelve persons have been killed and many injured as a result of firedamp explosion in the coal mine in Asturia's region.—Reuter.

BERAR'S FIRM STAND.

THEORY OF STATE OWNERSHIP IN LAND REJECTED.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE THROWS OUT GOVT. OF INDIA'S AMENDMENTS.

AMRAOTI, Dec. 6.

The Berar Legislative Committee are considering the amendments proposed by the Government of India, to the Bill of the Berar Land Revenue Code drafted in 1925 by the Berar Legislative Committee which was returned by the Governor-General-in-Council for reconsideration on certain points before giving assent. All the amendments suggested by the Government of India have been rejected by the Committee after discussion. The question of vital importance, viz., the ownership of land, was discussed at great length on either side, and the majority of the Committee rejected the theory of the State-ownership of land and re-affirmed their former Draft embodying the principle of private ownership.—A. P.

DRAFT BILL SENT TO LOCAL GOVT.

AMRAOTI, Dec. 7.

The Committee of the C. P. Legislative Council continued discussion on the draft Bill to amend the Berar Land Revenue Code which has been returned by the Government of India for reconsideration. The question whether the market price of land and the lease money, as urged by the Government of India, or the nett profits on agriculture, would form the basis of assessment was the subject of an interesting debate. The Committee endorsed the latter view, and the amendment proposed by the Government of India was rejected by 14 votes to seven, and the principle of assessment on the nett income from agriculture was embodied in the draft of the Bill and re-affirmed. Such amendments proposed by the Government of India as involved a change in the principle accepted by the Committee in their draft were opposed by all the non-official members, and rejected by an overwhelming majority. The draft Bill has been forwarded to the Local Government for re-submission to the Governor-General in Council for assent.—A. P.

CONGRESS NAGAR COMPLETE

NO KHADDAR FOR FEAR OF LIKELY RAIN.

MADRAS, Dec. 8.

The Congress Nagar is nearing completion. It is situated on a beautiful, if somewhat damp site on the Spur Tank, and is about three miles in circumference. It is constructed of bamboos and coconut palm leaves. The Congress Reception Committee having dispensed with Khadi tents with a view to ensure protection against any likely rains during the Congress Week.

The Congress Pandal is capable of accommodating about twenty thousand persons and is constructed of palm leaves. Behind it will be situated the Congress Secretariat and telegraph office. Provision has been made for accommodating the Subjects Committee near the pandal. The pandal is imposing in appearance and is situated in the centre of Congress Nagar, on three sides of which are the municipal highways while on the fourth, the Congress Nagar railway station is being constructed by the South Indian Railway.

HOSPITALS AND BANKS.

About five hundred houses are being built in Congress Nagar. The Nagar will be electrically lit and sanitary arrangements are being made by the Municipal Corporation, whose officers are also in charge of water-supply. Besides bazaars, there will be hospitals and dispensaries in the Nagar, with provision for the accommodation of both in-patients and out-patients. Patients will be given the option of receiving either allopathic or Ayurvedic treatment. Kitchens for delegates from the various provinces are being arranged and the Indian Bank will also open a temporary branch.—A. P.

LANDHOLDERS FOR BOYCOTT

MAHARAJAH OF DURBHANGA REPUDIATED.

JUBBULPORE, Dec. 8.

The Hon. Seth Govind Das has issued an appeal to landholders to boycott the Simon Commission.

The Maharajah of Darbhanga, he says, has been reported to have said at a landholders' conference, that landholders as a class should co-operate with the Government and have nothing to do with the agitation started to boycott the Statutory Commission. If the Maharajah had expressed his individual opinion, Seth Govind Das, says he, would have passed him in silence as his experience of the Maharajah is that the latter is unchangeable. Since he had expressed his opinion as President of the Landholders' Conference, Seth Govind Das says it would mislead the landholders as a class.

Seth Govind Das avers that an alien Government can never be so beneficial to landholders as a national Government of which the landholders are bound to be important members. Landholders, therefore, he says, must strive their best for the establishment of Swaraj. "Otherwise", he says, "we shall be damned for ever."

C. P. AND U. P. LANDHOLDERS.

Seth Govind Das continues:—

"I as a representative of the C. P. Landholders' Constituency in the Legislative Assembly expressed these views in 1924 while supporting Pandit Motilal Nehru's demand for Swaraj. Soon after I stood for the Council of State. My success in the election means that my brother-landholders of my province are one with me in my political views. It is gratifying to note that not only the C. P. landholders but influential landholders of other provinces, specially of the United Provinces, are also for the boycott of the Simon Commission.

"Let the Maharajah of Darbhanga pipe away his solitray breath of co-operation and let nobody be misguided by it. I appeal to landholders as a class to rise in protest against this insult which has been offered to their country. Landholders' organisations throughout the country should make it clear that they are one in this respect with the rest of India."—Free Press.

AMERICA'S NATIONAL DEFENCE.

INCREASE OF 20 MILLION DOLLARS

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE PRESENTS BUDGET

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Washington.—In the annual report on Finances, Mr. Mellon, Secretary of Treasury, states that high wages and lower commodity costs resulted in the sustained purchasing power. The country's gold stock on 31st October 1927 was 451 million dollars compared with 4555 millions on 31st October 1924. The revised estimates show that the war cost the United States 35 milliard dollars.

President Coolidge presented the budget to the Congress. Receipts amount to 4258, 793, 765 dollars. Total appropriations approved by President Coolidge exceed the current year's by 118,649,219 dollors. The largest item is for national defence being 645 million dollars or an increase of 20 million dollars compared with the last budget.

Washington.—The increase in defence appropriations is mainly due to naval building, army housing and continuation of the five year aviation programme. If the Congress approves the budget, the Navy will have available for 1928, 347 million dollars making an increase of 48 millions.

The total establishment of the army is fixed at 1,18,750 enlisted men which is slightly larger than at present plus 12,000 officers. Appropriations for military and naval air services give the navy 696 out of 1000 aeroplanes provided in the five year programme and an army of 1800 aeroplanes. Funds are available for 10,000 miles lighted air routes contemplated by the Department of Commerce. Two submarines and eight cruisers are under construction for 1928.—Reuter.

SCORER'S CUP FOR CULLEN.

(Continued from previous page.)

the long boundary for four and carried the score to 272.

The atmosphere was charged with excitement. Travers ran out to lift Abdus Salam, but the bowler completely beat him and scattered his wickets. (272—6—27.)

Yeldham joined Gaillard and the latter reduced the margin by smacking Sheikh to the score board. Yeldham faced Abdus Salam and settled the issue by driving the first ball to the screen and the Europeans thus won by four wickets. It had been a fitting finale to a match remarkable for its sensations and records and though the Muslims lost they had put up a glorious fight.

The Europeans are to be congratulated upon the determined manner in which they tackled the task set to them and the success they attained must have come as a fit reward to them.

EUROPEANS (2nd. innings.)

A. L. Hosie, b Sheikh	.. 16
J. L. Guise, c Hadi (substitute) b Wazir Ali	.. 4
W. J. Cullen, b Abdus Salam	.. 120
W. J. Hopkins, l. b. w. Abdus Salam	.. 17
R. J. O. Meyer, c Md. Hassan Khan, b Sheikh	.. 50
B. Gaillard, (not out)	.. 33
F. G. Travers, b Abdus Salam	.. 27
R. E. S. Yeldham, (not out)	.. 4
G. Aste (Did not bat.)	
B. Howlett (Did not bat.)	
A. G. Penfold (Did not bat.)	
Extras	.. 9
Total	.. 280

Runs at fall of wickets. 1|14, 2|43, 3|76, 4|158, 5|238, 6|272,.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
Wazir Ahmed,	15	2	44	1
M. E. Sheikh,	23	2	65	2
Abdus Salam,	32.1	4	114	3
K. B. Murad,	3	0	15	0
S. G. Rasool,	14	4	19	0
M. H. Khan	2	0	14	0

PATEL'S GUJARAT RELIEF FUND

RS 5000 FOR ORISSA.

BOMBAY, Dec. 8.

The fund started by the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, President of the Legislative Assembly, for the relief of sufferers in Gujarat from the recent floods, now amounts to nearly Rs. 1,12,000. Out of this fund Rs. 5,000 will be contributed for the relief of sufferers from the floods in Orissa. Besides this amount, Rs. 700 remitted to Mr. Patel from Burma, earmarked for Orissa, will also be forwarded for relief work in Orissa.—A. P.

PARTY LEADERS INVITED TO CONGRESS.

MADRAS, Dec. 8.

It is understood that the Chairman of the is understood that the Chairman of the Reception Committee has issued invitations to prominent leaders of all parties to attend the forthcoming session of the Congress.—Free Press.

KING AMANULLA KHAN

RIGHT ROYAL RECEPTION IN BOMBAY.

ARRANGEMENTS AT "GATE OF INDIA"

CEREMONIAL PARADE TO GOVT. HOUSE.

A Bombay Government Gazette extraordinary publishes the following communique in connection with the arrival of His Majesty the King of Afghanistan:

"His Majesty the King of Afghanistan is expected to arrive in Bombay in the afternoon of Wednesday, the 14th December 1927 by the B. I. Steam Navigation Company's steamship "Manela" and will be received on arrival with all the honours due to his high position.

BOMBAY PROGRAMME.

2. At 3-50 p.m. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay accompanied by the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, the British Minister at Kabul, the Chief Secretary to Government, Political Department, the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, an Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor and the Consul for Afghanistan at Bombay will proceed on board the "Manela" under arrangements to be made by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

3 His Majesty and the other members of the Royal party accompanied by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and the members of the deputation will leave the "Manela" at 4-20 p.m. The Director of the Royal Indian Marine should be requested, in consultation with the Senior Naval Officer, to arrange the details of His Majesty's disembarkation at the Apollo Bunder. All other arrangements, at the Gateway of India will be made by the Public Works Department.

4. His Majesty will be met on arrival at the steps of the Bunder by His Excellency the Governor-General of India.

ROYAL SALUTE.

5. On His Majesty's arrival a salute of 51 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery and by the Royal Indian Marine Ships in harbour. A Guard of Honour of British Infantry with Band and King's Colour will be drawn up at the Gateway of India and the road from the Bunder will be lined by troops of the Garrison.

"A" SEATS.

6. The Chief Justice of Bombay, the Members of Council and the Ministers, the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Southern Command, the President, Legislative Council, the Judges of the High Court, the Commissioners of Revenue and Excise, the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, the General Officer Commanding, Bombay District, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, the Agents of the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways, the Advocate-General, Bombay, the Administrator and Vicar Apostolic of the Archdiocese of Bombay, the Archdeacon of Bombay, the Senior Naval Officer, Bombay, the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, the Secretaries to the Government of Bombay, the Director of Public Instruction, the Accountant General, Bombay, the Deputy Controller of Currency, the Embarkation Commandant, the Heads of Departments, Civil and Military, the Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, the Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, the President of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the Collector of Bombay, the Officers Commanding, His Majesty's Ships in harbour and such officers of the Royal Indian Marine as may be designated by the Director, the Officers Commanding Regiments, the Officers Commanding Units, Indian Auxiliary and Territorial Forces, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, the Port Officer of Bombay and the Sheriff of Bombay, or such of the above high officials as are then in the Presidency Town, for whom a space marked "A" will be reserved, are invited to assemble at the Gateway of India for the purpose of welcoming His Majesty on his arrival.

RULING PRINCES.

7. Accommodation marked "B" will be reserved at the Gateway for any Ruling Princes and Chiefs who being in Bombay may have intimated to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department, their desire to be present.

8. Foreign Consuls-General, Consuls and Vice-Consuls, are invited to be present on the occasion, and space marked "C" will be reserved for them at the Gateway.

9. A space marked "D" will be reserved for representative members of the Afghan Community whose names are communicated by the Afghan Consul at Bombay.

LEGISLATORS.

10. The Members of the Council of State, of the Legislative Assembly, and of the Legislative Council present in Bombay, are invited to be present and a space marked "E" will be reserved for them.

11. All other officers of His Majesty's Services, Civil, Naval, Military and the Royal Indian Marine, and officers belonging to Corps of the Indian Auxiliary and Territorial Forces then in Bombay and not otherwise on duty who are desirous of attending will be provided seats in a space marked "F", as far as accommodation is available, on application to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department. The same officer will also issue cards of admission to space "A" to any Heads of Departments not specified by designation in paragraph 6 who may intimate that they will be present, and to all other persons—officials and non-officials—mentioned in paragraphs 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10. As far as accommodation in space "G" is available it will be allotted to any ladies or gentlemen who may apply for tickets to the Chief Secretary to Government, Political Department.

TO GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

12. His Majesty will proceed to Government House, Malabar Hill, escorted by the I Battery, Royal Artillery, 9 Queen's Road Lancers, the Bombay Light Horse, His Excellency the Viceroy's Body Guard, His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard and the 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse). The Route will be Espianade Road, Flora Fountain, Church Gate Street, Queen's Road, Sandhurst Bridge, Chaupati and Walkeshwar Road. The Commissioner of Police will maintain order and keep the streets clear.

RECEPTION AT GOVT. HOUSE.

13. His Excellency the Governor will receive His Majesty at Government House. A Guard of Honour of British Infantry with Band and King's Colour will be drawn up at Government House, Malabar Point. A salute of 31 guns will be fired on His Majesty's arrival there.

14. Levee dress (blue) will be worn by all Civil Officers entitled to wear uniform. Full dress will be worn by Naval Officers and by the Officers of the Royal Indian Marine. Military Officers not on duty with troops will wear Full Dress Cloth if in possession of this dress, otherwise Review Order Khaki with medals and decorations. Morning Dress will be worn by others. Indian gentlemen will wear the dress they use for high ceremonial occasions.

By order of the Governor-in-Council,
J. R. MARTIN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

AFGHAN KING'S VISIT.

CHANGES IN HIGH COURT HOURS.

On the occasion of the visits of the Viceroy and His Majesty the King of Afghanistan, some alterations in the working hours of the High Court are announced in a circular issued by the Chief Justice.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, 13th and 14th December, the Courts will sit from 1 a.m. to 2 p.m. and from 2-45 to 3-45 p.m.

On Thursday 15th the hours will be from 11 to 2 p.m. and from 2-45 to 4-15 p.m.

JUMMA MASJID DIRECTORS' MESSAGE OF WELCOME.

Khan Bahadur Ismail Curtay, President, Jumma Musjid, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay, sent the following telegram to the Afghan Trade Agent at Quetta on Wednesday:—

Please convey to Their gracious Majestics the King and Queen of Afghanistan the dutiful and humble respects of the President and Directors of Jumma Musjid Bombay who tender their most cordial welcome. The community hails with great delight and joy the visit of their Majesties as augur of closer union between co-religionists of the two countries.

MR. TUNGIKER'S MESSAGE.

Mr. Rahimuddin Mohomed Jaffer Tungiker of Uran has sent the following telegram to H. M. the King of Afghanistan, Quetta:—"Hearty congratulations Your Majesties and welcome your safe arrival in our country.—Rahimuddin Mohomed Jaffer Tungikar on behalf of Uran residents."

VICEROY'S ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY

THE PROGRAMME

The following is the programme of His Excellency the Viceroy's public engagements during his visit to Bombay:—

His Excellency arrives at the Victoria Terminus at 7-45 a.m on Sunday, December 11. The arrival will be private. At 4-30 p.m. the same day The Viceroy attends the Boy Scouts rally on the Race Course.

The programme for the rest of the week is as follows:—

MONDAY, (Dec. 12):—

(1) H. E. The Viceroy inspects the Training Ship of the Indian Navy. (2) 8-15 p.m. H. E. The Viceroy dines with the Chairman and Members of the Mill-owners' Association. (3) 10-30 p.m. H. E. The Viceroy attends the Byculla Club Ball.

TUESDAY, (Dec. 13).—

H. E. The Viceroy visits:—(1) 10-30 a.m. The Technological Laboratory. (2) 11-15 a.m. The Children's Home. (3) 5 p.m. H. E The Viceroy opens the Tansa Works at the Pherozeshah Mehta Gardens, Malabar Hill. (4) 9-30 p.m. H. E. the Viceroy holds a Levee at Government House.

WEDNESDAY (Dec. 14):—

(1) 4-30 p.m. Their Majesties the King and Queen of Afghanistan arrive at the Gateway of India. Public arrival and (2) 8-30 p.m. there will be a State Banquet at Government House.

THURSDAY, (Dec. 15):—

(1) 10-30 a.m. H. E. The Viceroy grants interviews. (2) 5 p.m. H. E. The Viceroy's Garden Party on the W.I.T.C. Lawn, Mahalaxmi.

FRIDAY, (Dec. 16):—

(1) 10-30 a.m. H. E. The Viceroy grants interviews. (2) 12-30 p.m. H. E. The Viceroy receives the Jain Deputation. (3) 6-30 p.m. H. E. The Viceroy attends a Party given by the Yorkshire Society at the Ladies' Gymkhana, Malabar Hill.

SATURDAY, (Dec. 17):—

(1) 3-25 p.m. Their Majesties the King and Queen of Afghanistan and Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Irwin arrive at the Race Course in State. (2) 8-30 p.m. H. E. The Viceroy dines with the President and Members of the Orient Club.

SUNDAY, (Dec. 18):—

(1) 2-30 p.m. H. E. The Viceroy leaves Victoria Terminus. Private departure.

PLACE OF IRAN IN ASIATIC CULTURE

DIGEST OF MANY INFLUENCES

Dr. Erach J. S. Taraporevala of the Calcutta University who has been appointed the Government Research lecturer of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute for the current year, delivered his first lecture on the above subject at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute on Monday the 5th inst.

The lecturer said that Asia, as a cultural unit, had dominated the world since the dawn of history. Every great religion had its birth and development in Asia. The Cultural History of Asia was divided into 3 classes: the Chinese, the Aryan and the Semetic, which had most intimate contact with each other and which did not grow up independently.

ARYAN CULTURE.

The Aryan culture prevailed in India and Iran. It extended in the north to the basins of the Oxus and the Jaxartes; in the south to the ocean, in the east, to Farghana Himalayas and the valley of the Irravady, and in the west to Mesopotamia and to the borders of the Mediterranean. The Chinese culture prevailed on the east and north of the Aryan culture, whilst the Semetic extended on the west thereof. The Aryan culture consisted of the Indian and the Iranian, the former having retained the ancient Aryan type of thought and the latter the Semetic type. The Indo Aryan merged with the aboriginal Dravidians into one people with one culture and one sacred tongue. The Iran-Aryans were influenced by the Semites, Clamites and others. The Iarnians imbibed the idea of duty from the Aryans and that of 'brotherhood' from the Semetics and they shared the scientific and precise mentality of the Semites with the philosophical and speculative mind of the Aryans.

EVOLUTION OF IRAN'S CULTURE.

The advent of Zarathushtra changed utterly the trend of Iranian history and gave to the Iranian mind an individuality all its own. The Achaemenians left an indelible mark upon the history of the ancient world. With Alexandra's invasion, Greek culture invaded Persia. The later Parthians revived the Aryan Zoroastrian traditions and under the Sasanians Aryan culture became dominant once again. The Islamic conquest was a new phase in the history of Iranian culture. The new Faith of Islam had its foundations based on Semetic and Arabian thought but the grandeur and beauty of that Faith is Aryan and Iranian.

At present, all the three types of Asiatic culture show signs of a renaissance.

ASTE IN MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS

VOTING AT THE CORPORATION DEBATE

On the 24th ultimo in the Bombay Corporation, Mr. Boman Behram moved the following amendment to the Schools Committee's report:—

that the Schools Committee should instruct the Secretary to issue peremptory instructions to the headmasters of the municipal schools not to observe any distinction regarding arrangements for seating and providing drinking water to school children that may be prevailing in the schools.

The amendment was defeated on a division by 30 votes to 27.

The following voted for the amendment:—

Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar; Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay; Miss Bachubai R. Lotevala; Mr. B. G. Parelkar; Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim; Mr. H. J. Davis; Sir Dinshaw Petit; Mr. G. B. Nare; Dr. G. V. Deshmukh; Mr. W. H. Hammond; Mr. B. G. Horniman; Mr. Ishwardas Lukhmidas; Dr. J. N. Choksy; Mr. J. B. Baman-Behram; Dr. Kurshed J. J. Cursetji; Rao Saheb M. D. Rane; Mrs. A. F. MsKenzie; Dr. E. Moses; Mr. W. H. Neilson; Mr. Meyer Nissim; Mr. R. A. Gole; Mr. R. S. Nekaljay; Mr. S. L. Silam; Mr. S. K. Pupala; Dr. Sorabji P. Mehta; Mr. S. K. Bole; Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar.—Total 27.

The following voted against the amendment:—

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai; Dr. A. G. Merchant; Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy; Mr. D. G. Dalvi; Mr. E. R. Hirjibehedin; Dr. A. F. Henriques; Mr. H. M. Chowna; Dr. J. V. Vora; Mr. Pothan Joseph; Mr. Kanji K. Master; Mr. K. K. Parekh; Mr. L. R. Tairsee; Rao Bahadur Manaji Rajooji Kalewar; Dr. M. N. Balsara; Mr. M. A. Dabholkar; Mr. Mohamedally Allabux; Mr. M. M. Desai; Dr. M. C. Javle; Mr. Nanabhai Luxumon; Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe; Mr. P. J. Marzban; Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri; Mr. R. M. Bhat; Dr. R. M. Mistry; Mr. S. K. Barodawalla; Mr. S. A. Mantri; Mr. Shivdas C. Thakkar; Sir Vasantrao A. Dabholkar; Mr. Virchand P. Shah; Mr. Vithaldas D. Govindji.—Total 30.

KING AMANULLAH.

"CHRONICLE'S" GREETING.

The following telegram has been sent to His Majesty King Amanullah of Afghanistan on behalf of the "Bombay Chronicle":—

"His Majesty King Amanullah,
Care Afghan Trade Agent,
Quetta.

"Hearty welcome to Your Majesty—first Asiatic King to visit India.—"Bombay Chronicle."

MR. TAIRSEE'S WIRE.

Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee has sent the following telegram to His Majesty the King of Afghanistan:—

"His Majesty King of Afghanistan, C/o. Afghan Trade Agent, Quetta.

"Welcome you heartily. Trust your meek Muslim brethren of India will learn from your visit spirit of tolerance.—Tairsee."

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (DEC. 9TH.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas).

SIGN OF ZODIAC: SAGITTARIUS.

If to-day is your birthday, I have to tell you a future that is full of strange incidents, of hopes dashed to the ground, now and then, of gaining objects undreamt of in your philosophy, of love unrequited, of debts unredeemed, and, to make a long matter short, you will be unrapt and unhung! You are a noble soul, but it counts very little in this world full of false weights and measures, of women with false teeth, hair, cheeks and lips (that is, powdered and rouged), of men saturated with false notions of liberty and democracy. If you take pains to be tactful, resourceful and somersaultful, you would win many conquests, greater than even those made by the glorious Empire on which the Sun ever shines resplendently, never taking even a second's rest. You will experience great difficulties in securing the great object of your heart. Those on whom you cast your loving, beseeching, weeping eyes, will turn (instead of a new page in your unenviable history) a deaf ear, but you should never despair. Don't you know what the great Russian philosopher Kaziekaheyneiwali Karniwalanahishchkie had said that though a person receives many buffets in life's contest, as a boxer does in the ring, he ultimately succeeds who gives and takes calmly throughout the bout. Years after years may roll on, the last ones proving very tediously slow like the movement of the rollers of our local body on our "execrable roads"; but remember to be active and catch your "heart's desire" by her forelock, or lock of hair or even a wisp of hair if she is shingled, and do not let her go, as a wise man does with Time.

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Sore Throat, Influenza,
Measles and Diphtheria.

FORMAMINT

The Germ-Killing Throat Tablet

NAWANAGAR NEWS

OUTBREAK OF PLAGUE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Dec. 4.

While malaria is gradually subsiding in the Nawanagar State with the advent of cold weather and through the distribution in the villages under Padahari and elsewhere of quinine pills, the agricultural operations in the villages under Lalpar and Bhanvad are likely to be interfered with if the foot disease among cattle is not prevented from breaking out in epidemic form. At Beraja under Khambhalia and Udepur under Bhanvad plague was raging during the last fort night of November and the villages were vacated by the inhabitants to check the advance of the epidemic.

A newly-born girl baby was found on hedge at some distance to the north of the Cutchi Jain Jivraj Ratanshi's Dharmasala at Jamnagar. The baby was sent to Shri Ananda Bawa's Orphanage. The police is said to be on the track of the offenders.

Another incident which exercised the inhabitants of Jamnagar came to light on the morning of November 28 when a ten or twelve-year old lad disclosed some harrowing details of cruelty to which he was subjected by a Bawa named Sevadas, to whom his father staying at Amritsar was hard-hearted enough to deliver him. The the night of November 28 in the cactus for the few days. The lad was retained lad was taken is the local orphanage, where the Bawa traced him in due time and demanded the restoration of the boy to the Bhidbhanjan temple where he (i. e. the Bawa) had taken up his residence in the orphanage and the Bawa was asked to quit the temple.

Finger tips to Beauty

Here's the sure way to a beautiful complexion. To-night when you go to bed take a little pure Mercolized Wax and gently massage it in with the finger tips. Then while you sleep the Wax will be gently and imperceptibly dissolving away the microscopic atoms of old, worn out cuticle which have been clogging up the pores and making your skin seem so dull and muddy. You'll wake in the morning to find the fresh, clear skin, which was growing underneath all the time, has at last got the chance Nature meant it to have.

You'll be surprised at the difference even one night will make. Keep up the treatment for a few days and you will realise how needless are artificial aids if you only keep the skin clear in this simple, natural way. Just ask any chemist for a small jar of ordinary, pure Mercolized Wax. It is usually sold in two sizes.

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CHARMED BY INDIAN MUSIC

AMERICAN ORCHESTRA CONDUCTOR'S EXPERIENCE

BEGINS ITS STUDY TO GET INSPIRATION

"Music—the divine Indian music. That's what has brought me here," said Mr. Leopald Stokowski, the famous Conductor of one of the linest Symphony Orchestra in America who is now in Bombay, to a representative of the "Chronicle." Possessed of a handsome and magnetic personality Mr. Stokowski has most unassuming and genial manners.

"We Westerners have much to learn from the highly developed rhythm of Indian music," he confessed. Born of a Polish origin he spent most of his time in America and distinguished himself as a world figure in the realm of Western music. "I have come to India" he added, "to derive inspiration and to study Indian music. I feel there is much to learn from the highly developed rhythm of Indian music and also from the division of the octave into 22 "Murlis" which about, what we call, quarter-tones.

STUDY AFTER HEARING INDIAN MUSIC.

I have already heard most interesting Indian music in Bombay, and so have begun my studies and shall be most happy to meet Indian musicians and hear their music and study with them if they are willing to do so," he observed.

Q.—"How do you find the study of Indian music."

A.—"Indian music is almost an entirely new thing for me, and I have to study it from the very beginning. It was only in the last summer that I heard a wonderful gramophone record of Indian "bin" music. It seemed to me to be the most divine music I have ever heard. I am very desirous of hearing more of this music. I am also deeply intcrested in the ancient sermon chants, and should like to study that also. I am willing to look to the study with an open mind, and shall be most appreciative of any help I may receive from Indian musicians."

MUSIC AND BUSINESS.

Q.—"Do you think there are any business possibilities for Indian musicians in the west?"

A.—"Don't you please mix the words "business" and "music". I am one of those who believe that music has its own rewards apart from the expectancy of making money out of it. But you can take it from me, Europe and America would be new interested to hear the best Indian musicians. I first heard Indian music through the gramophones and I have come to India to hear it directly. But I am sure there are many in Europe and America who would like to hear Indian music but cannot come to India. It would be a wonderful thing if India could send one or two of its best musicians to Europe and America."

Q.—"Does an average European appreciate Indian music?"

A.—"Well, if you call me an average European, of course they do. For myself I can say that am longing to hear and learn it."

NO NEED OF ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Q.—"For making the study of music accessible to most people don't you think it should be introduced in schools and colleges?"

A.—"Of course," was the reply, but Mr. Stokowski did not very much believe in the formation of an academy of music and a regular standardisation of it, because it was the voice or the soul of a man that would interpret music and not the diplomas or the degrees obtained by him. He said only a skilled musician would receive patronage and not merely a man who had some diplomas attached to his name.

It is interesting to note that, besides Indian music Mr. Stokowski is deeply interested in every Indian art, civilization, religion and science, and invites correspondence from interested people, C|o. Messrs. Thos. Cook and Sons, Hornby Road, Bombay, which will reach him whenever he is in the course of his tour. He expects to stay in India till April next.

IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF PUNJAB COMRADES

COMMUNALISTS' CRY OF "MUSLIM INTEREST IN DANGER"

CALCUTTA, Dec. 7.

Mr. A. K. Ghusnavi, ex-Minister, Dr. Suhrawardy, M.L.A., Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi, M.L.A., and sixteen other Moslems from different districts of Bengal have issued a joint manifesto warning their Moslem countrymen in particular that resort to the sterile policy of boycott of the Statutory Commission will only lead the Hindu community nowhere, but it will surely jeopardize the Moslem interest. They add, "We must refuse to be led away by erring shepherds and concentrate our energies towards making out a good case for our just and legitimate rights and formulating our demands. Statesmanship demands that we must not allow passion to have the better of reason."—A.P.

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INDIAN STATES AND BRITISH INDIAN PEOPLE.

(Continued from page 6.)

armies. The present army which secures the Indian States from foreign invasion and internal unrest, is at present maintained and controlled by the Government of India. If the Viceroy is separately appointed and is distinct from the Governor-General in whom the Executive Government of the future Commonwealth will vest in trust for the Crown, such a Viceroy can have no power to command the services of this army to secure peace and order in the Indian States. Naturally, another standing army would be necessary for the Indian States under the Viceroy. Two such standing armies in the country under two different controlling authorities, and coming in contact in every day affair, would only lead to civil war. Similarly, the administration of Departments concerning jointly Indian States and British India, cannot be carried on harmoniously. The existence of Swarajya under the control of the Indian Ministers and the Government of the Indian States under the supervision of a distinct Viceroy would occasion friction and conflict in every detail of administratian; and this Government concerning Indian States and supported by the weights of political bureaucrats would completely stultify the responsible government in British India. The Government of India is responsible for maintaining good government in the Indian States. It is equally responsible to see that misrule does not lead to anarchy in Indian States—even in their internal affairs, there is this great external limitation upon the sovereignty of Indian Princes. They are under the control of the Political Department of the Government of India. Whatever may be the complexion of the Government of India, it does not make any change in the position of Indian States as dependent vessels. If irresponsible and alien bureaucrats have maintained the States intact for over 50 years, what reason there is to believe that the Ministers of the future Commonwealth responsible to the people and endowed with natural regard and esteem for the Princes would not preserve these very States as distinct entities, maintain their traditions and their prestige and their dynasties in constitutional manner? It is, however, necessary at this juncture that the British Indian leaders should emphatically pronounce their views, expose the fallacy of this propaganda and actively help the subject of the Indian States establish constitutional rule in Indian India. Because, all evils apprehended by the Indian Rulers would be extinct, the moment they adopt the constitutional form of Government in their States and act just like His Majesty the King Emperor. If responsible government is established in the States under the aegies of the respective Rulers, there would be no room for confliet 'inter se' between the Rulers and the ruled and between Indian India and Brititsh India.

DEATH OF A MAJMUDAR

SORROW AT GONDAL

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Dec. 6.

Great sorrow has been occasioned at Gondal and elsewhere in Kathiawar by the death through heart failure of Mr. Manirai Vithalji, a Majmudar of the Baroda State, which recently took place at his residence at Gondal. The deceased was a veteran statesman of the old type and was highly spoken of by the Political Agents to the Governors of Bombay and by the leading politicians of Kathiawar. His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda made a point of asking him to accompany him whenever the Maharaja Saheb went to Kathiawar on tour. At Gondal, too, advantage was taken of his mature counsel which he ungrudgingly gave as a people's representative in the Gondal Municipality and as an honorary secretary of the Sir Bhagvatsinhji Library. He was an Inamdar of the Bhavnagar State and a Jagirdar of the Gondal State.

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Hon. Col. D. Dawespelly, Bart. B.A., M.D. L.L.D., Ph. D. B.M.S. Principal, Electro Medical College, Madras, writes:—"Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.

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146, FLEET ST. LONDON, ENGLAND

BEPIN BEHARI'S TRAGIC STORY

LANDED PROPERTY IN DANGER

MEAGRE ALLOWANCE TO HIS FAMILY

CALCUTTA, Dec. 8.

In a statement about the condition of affairs of Bepin Behary Ganguly, State prisoner, issued through the Free Press over the signatures of Messrs. Promotha Nath Palit, Atal Behari Mukherji, Radha Raman Ray, Jogesh Chandra Ganguly, A.M.A.N., and Nripendra Nath Mukherji, Zamindar, it is stated:—

"Mr. Bipin Behary Ganguly, a resident of Halisahar was arrested under Regulation III of 1818 in 1925. His elder brother the late Mr. Lalit Mohon Ganguli who was the only male member in the family expired in June 1924 leaving behind a widow and a minor son to take care of themselves. Since that time his family affairs particularly his ancestral property, landed or otherwise, is in a most precarious position."

After pointing out that a neighbour of Mr. Ganguly has encroached upon his property and pleading that it cannot be redeemed unless Government grant his prayer for grant of Rs. 1,000, the signatories to the statement say:—

A SCATTERED ESTATE.

"There is a danger to which we would like to draw the attention of the District Magistrate, 24 Parganas, and of the Government as well. Mr. Ganguly possesses landed property scattering all over the districts of 24 Parganas, and in the Nadia district. Mr. Ganguli owns property in village Kulia under Chadakdash P.S. and in 24 Parganas, he owns property in villages Maricha, Kaipukur, Jaipur, Bashatpur and Kankpul under Amdanga P.E. and last but not least under Bijapur P.S. in the vicinity of Hallisahar. Mr. Ganguli also possesses other landed property within the municipal area of Halisahar besides that surrounding his ancestral house. The above list is but a fraction of his whole property. It is well-nigh impossible in the absence of Mr. Ganguli to ascertain the exhaustive list of property and hence we have reason to believe that he does possess other landed property excluding what has been mentioned above."

DANGER TO LANDED PROPERTY.

"The survey settlement in the district of Nadia was completed some three to four years back, and there is no knowing whether Mr. Ganguli's interests in the landed property in that area have been preserved and maintained. At present the Settlement operations are in progress in the district of 24 Parganas, and here also there is no one to represent his interests. In view of this impending danger Mr. Ganguli moved the Government in July last for grant of leave to look after his interests. But as ill-luck would have it, it is understood that the Government has turned down his prayers. In his absence, there is imminent danger of his landed property passing into other hands. By refusing Mr. Ganguli leave, the Government has certainly incurred a grave responsibility of preserving and protecting his property, landed or otherwise, intact, during his absence, since Mr. Ganguli is a guest of the State. We would, therefore, draw the attention of the Government and particularly of the Settlement Officers concerned, to this matter."

"We understand that Mr. Lowman, D.I.G., I.B., C.I.D., has already recommended to the Government for his transfer to Bengal, but nothing has been done up till now and in the intervening period greater disaster seems to threaten Mr. Ganguli and his family.

For the maintenance of the many dependents of Bepin Babu an insignificat sum of Rs. 50 per month has been granted. And it is curious that the Government has suggested that the repair works of his house could be carried out of that paltry sum.—Free Press.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION

BOMBAY FIRM AGENT IN TROUBLE

RANGOON, Dec. 8.

On a complaint being filed by Abdulla Noor Mahomed, a partner in the firm of Abdulla Hamed and Company of Bombay against Cassim Abdul Ganny, Agent of the Firm at Rangoon, charging him with misappropriation of Rs. 56,083-6-2 in cash and goods, the District Magistrate has issued a process against the accused for appearance in court on the 19th instant.—A. P.

THREE LAKHS FOR DUM DUM AERODROME

CALCUTTA, Dec. 8.

The "Englishman" understands that with a view to the improvement of the civil aerodrome at Dum Dum to make it fit for use all the year round Government of India have sanctioned an expenditure of nearly 3 lakhs of rupees.—A. P.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE.

CAPT. SUPERINTENDENT OF DUFFERIN

Mr. MacI. Kemp, Barrister-at-Law, Editor of the Indian Law Reports, Bombay Series, was granted leave from the 22nd June 1927 to the 7th August 1927 inclusive, and that Mr. G. C. O'Gorman, Barrister-at-Law, acted as Editor of the Indian Law Reports, Bombay Series, during that period.

The study leave granted to Mr. K. C. Sen, I. C. S., by Government Notification, Home Department, No. S 31/3/110, dated the 10th March 1927, is hereby cancelled.

Mr. R. L. McCulloch, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay Presidency, is granted leave on average pay for twenty-eight days followed by leave on half average pay for one year, nine months and four days, with effect from the 20th March 1928 or any subsequent date of relief, and is permitted to retire from Government service on the expiry of the leave.

The Governor in Council is pleased to create a temporary appointment of Deputy Collector, Second Grade, for a period of four months, for work in connection with the distribution and supervision of tagai and house-building advances in the areas of Gujarat affected by the floods and to appoint Rao Saheb Dayabhai A. Patel, on relief by Mr. H. V. V. Iengar, to hold it, pending further orders.

The Governor in Council is pleased to extend the period of the temporary appointment of the Food Relief Officer, Guiarat, up to 15th January 1928 and to appoint Mr. J. H. Garrett, to hold it.

The Governor with the concurrence of the Minister is pleased to appoint Mr. S. N. J. Ratnagar, Division Forest Officer, Kanara Northern Division, to hold charge of the office of Forest Engineer in addition to his own duties vice Mr. T. K. Mirchandani proceeding on leave.

In modification of Government Notification No. S. C.-1898, dated the 29th October 1927, Mr. W. F. Anderson, Executive Engineer, Dredging Section in the Reclamation Branch of the Development Department, is granted, with effect from the 10th October 1927, leave on average pay for two months and thirteen days combined with leave on half average pay for nine days.

Commander H. A. B. Digby-Beste, O. B. E., R. I. M., is appointed Captain Superintendent of the Indian Government Mercantile Marine Training Ship Dufferin, for a period of three years, with effect from the 1st November 1927.

Commander A. G. Kincm, D. S, A, Royal Indian Marine, officiating Assistant Port Officer, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Port Officer, Bombay, with effect from the 1st November 1927, vice Commander H. A. B. Digby-Beste, O. B. E., Royal Indian Marine, vacated.

The Governor with the concurrence of the Minister is pleased to order the following appointments of the officers of the Indian Service of Engineers until further orders:—

(1) On return from leave Mr. E. T. Roch is appointed Executive Engineer, Persian Gulf Division.

(2) On relief by Mr. Roch, Mr. N. N. Farrell, A. C. G. I., A. M. Inst. E, is appointed Executive Engineer, Ratnagiri Division, Mr. Narayan Pandurang Gurjar, B. E., reverting to his substantive grade of Assistant Executive Engineer in that Division.

DEPRESSED CLASSES STUDENTS

ORDERS TO ADMIT THEM IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

A recent report of the Director of Public Instruction states that during the year 1926-27 the orders of the Bombay Government on the subject of admission of children of the depressed classes to schools, have been observed generally in all the schools maintained by Local Bodies in the Presidency. These orders declare that schools maintained or aided out of public funds which refuse to admit depressed class children, will be deprived of assistance from public funds, and educational officers are called upon to see that no disability is imposed on these children in any school conducted by public authority in its own or in a hired building.

SURAT LOCAL BOARD SCHOOL.

The Educational Inspector, Northern Division, has, however, reported six instances in the Surat District, where admission was refused to depressed class children. These are District Local Board Schools at Gothan, Madhar, Morthan, Motavaracha, Sarna Hemad and Kharvasa.

The Deputy Education Inspector and his assistants are striving their utmost, even by personal example, to persuade the people of the advanced classes to allow the depressed class pupils in the above schools to be seated along with those of other castes. It is hoped that their efforts will be successful and opposition of high castes will gradually disappear.

MAHARASHTRA KHILAFAT COMMITTEE FOR BOYCOTT

MESSRS DEO AND HAROLIKAR CONGRATULATED

POONA, Dec. 8.

The Maharashtra Khilafat Committee has passed resolutions in favor of bocotting the Statutory Commission and congratulating Messrs. Deo and Harolikar on their arrest under sections 124 A and 121, I. P. C.—A. P.

JUTE MILLS MANAGER FINED

MADRAS, Dec. 7.

Fines totalling Rs. 7,500 have been imposed by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Vizagapatam on the Manager of Chittivalasa Jute Mills for violating the provisions of the Factories Act, the prosecution being the sequel to an inspection of the mill by the Chief Inspector of Factories which revealed 87 instances of working beyond the specified hours, 17 of employing children for more than six hours a day and two of employing children without a medical certificate.—A. P.

CHOLERA IN CALCUTTA,

FALL IN MORTALITY

CALCUTTA, Dec. 8.

While cholera is still raging virulently in the district, there are signs of abatement of the epidemic in Calcutta where a considerable decrease in the number of deaths was recorded last week. The mortality on account of cholera last week being 76 as against 126 in the week ended November 26th. There has been a further drop in the number of attacks and deaths in the current week.—A. P.

NEW SHERIFF OF CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA Dec 8.

Mr. B. E. Eddis, of Messrs Gillanders Arbuthnot and Co., has been appointed Sheriff of Calcutta for the ensuing year. Mr Eddis is Chairman of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.—A. P.

BENGAL MINISTRY.

COUNCIL UNION PARTY TO WITHOLD SUPPORT'

CALCUTTA, Dec. 8.

At a meeting of the Union Party in the Bengal Council which was formed immediately after the Council passed the motion of 'no-confidence' in Messrs. Ghuznavi and Chakravarti and which is composed of Hindu and Muslim pro-Ghuznavi members, it was decided that Sir Provash Mitter one of the new Ministers, was not a member of that party and that no support should be accorded to the present Ministry.—A. P.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

NIZAM'S WARNING TO HELP SEEKERS

HYDERABAD (Deccan), Dec. 7

In an extraordinary 'Firman' H. E. H. the Nizam warns his Government from continuing unchecked the practice of helping outsiders who being instigated by those who were helped for special reasons, are coming to Hyderabad, as this course of action would adversely affect the Government Treasury. It is notified, therefore, that Government having decided to check this practice it would not be responsible if in any future help seekers meet with disappointment. But should circumstances warrant deserving cases would be duly considered by the Government and it would not object to persons visiting Hyderabad of their own accord to live peacefully; otherwise it would take action.

The High Court Act was not passed by the Legislative Council as reported previously but was referred to a Select Committee for the consideration of several amendments brought by Mr. Rafiuddin Junaidi, non-official member.—A. P.

SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISPTUTES

BRITISHERS DEMANDS

CALCUTTA, Dec. 8.

A special cable to the "Forward" says that Mr. Arthur Ponsonby (?) is presenting to Mr. Baldwin to-day a declaration signed by 128,770 Britishers which says that all disputes between nations are capable of settlement either by diplomatic negotiation or by some form of International arbitration and adds "We hereby solemnly declare that we shall refuse to support or render war service to any Government which resorts to arms."—A. P.

CALCUTTA MARWARIS INTERVIEW VICEROY.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 7.

H. E. the Viceroy received a deputation of representatives of the Calcutta Marwari Association at Viceregal Lodge on the 6th December.

H. E. the Viceroy granted an interview to the following members of the Marwari Association to-day:—Babu Nagarmull Rajgaria, Babu Ramdhands Jhajoria Rai Bahadur Ramjidas Bayorit, Babu Rangalal Podda, Rai Bahadur Chiranjilal Bagla, Babu Gobardhands Shroff Babu Ramkumar Jhoonjhoonwala, Babu Dilsukrai Rajgaria, Babu Kesoram Poddar, Babu Labchand Rajgaria, Babu Basdeo Babu Kedarnath Paddar, Kasera, Babu Durga Prasad Kasera, Bahadur Hanuman Prasad Shroff, Rai Bahadur Chirunji Lal Bagla.—A. P.

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So Remember the JUPITER INSURANCE Co. When you think of Insurance.

A LIBEL UPON VIRTUOUS PEOPLE

AN ETERNAL RACE OF MANKIND

MISS MAYO'S HIDEOUS PICTURE OF INDIA

HER WOMEN ARE UNSURPASSED IN DIGNITY AND GRACE

Reviewing Miss Mayo's book "Mother India", Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe, Ex-Editor of the "Statesman" writes in "New Republic", New York: "It is a libel upon a unique civilisation and a people of extraordinary virtue, patience and spiritual quality."

Two years ago, when I read Katherine Mayo's propagandist volume on the Philippines, it seemed to me certain that she would go next to India and produce a book enforcing a conclusion precisely similar to the one reiterated in "The Isles of Fear". The thesis of that vigorous manifesto, it will be remembered, is that the United States must keep its governing hand upon the archipelago, for if it did not, the Filipinos would be skinned alive by their own landlords, lawyers, and usurers. Miss Mayo, I felt sure, would see in British India a label upon which the same moral was stamped in enormous characters. And if she has not done this, or has done it only incidentally, the reason is plain. She was so completely overwhelmed by what she was told about the Hindu social system, and about one special part of that system, that she has set it all down in hot anger, and accordingly has been able to give relatively little attention to all the rest of the immense Indian problem. "Mother India" is charged with high explosive. It has caused a greater stir than any book on India that has appeared in the present generation, and with a welcome that is likely to have far-reaching consequences. The essential thing, therefore, since the book is doing its doubtful work, is that it should be examined objectively and estimated in relation to the immediate practical problem confronting the British authorities and the leaders of Indian public life.

ROCK BOTTOM PHYSICAL BASE.

By this time, the substance and character of "Mother India" have become so widely known that there is no necessity for an English reviewer to attempt a summary of its arguments and conclusions. Of its thirty short chapters (which by the way, are thrown together with a more complete disregard of continuity than I have remarked in almost any contemporary book,) about two-thirds are devoted to an indictment of the social and domestic structure of Hinduism, an indictment falling mainly under three or four heads. Miss Mayo, while drawing a political inference that is unmistakable, affirms that the woes of India have nothing to do with the Government or, as Mahatma Gandhi insists, with the dominance of an alien power. They are inherent, she says, in the Hindu system. Horrible in itself it creates the slave mentality that the West sees to be the heritage of the Indian peoples. Miss Mayo writes:—

"The whole pyramid of the Indian's woes material and spiritual....rests upon a rock-bottom physical base; this base is, simply, his manner of getting into the world and his sex-life thenceforward." And again: "the British administration of India, be it good, bad, or indifferent, has nothing whatever to do with the conditions," inertia, helplessness, lack of staying power, of sustaining loyalties, and the rest. "All are traits that truly characterize the Indian, not only of to-day but of long-past history. But, furthermore, will continue to characterize him in increasing degree until he admits their causes and with his own two hands uproots them."

This is the central point of "Mother India" and the reader has to determine, if he can, how far it is or can be proved. Hinduism is, in a degree, unimagniable to the modern American, a system based upon the dominance of the male. That dominance is embodied in the marvellous structure of caste, which in its rigidity and elaboration, has no paralled in any other social order known among men.

HAIR-RAISING FIERCENESS.

It is associated with the system of child marriage which, although not found everywhere in India, must be counted a general and terrible fact of the country. It is further, through its age-long religious absorption in the idea of procreation, brought about an exaggeration of the sexual life, thus producing evils that are recognised and attacked by the modernist organisations of India and by all the most important public men. Gandhi, of course, being in the lead. In the world of Hindu orthodoxy, girls are married at puberty; motherhood follows with tragic swiftness, and the custom involves a high percentage of physical and mental suffering, and not seldom, torture. Miss Mayo puts fury into her descriptions, and she reinforces them with medical testimony of a kind that is usually omitted, for prudish reasons, for books intended for the general reader. Even so, however, I do not understand why, for the worst of them, she should go back to 1891. To her chapters dealing with child marriage, motherhood, and widowhood, she adds others, of a hair-raising fierceness, on the treatment of the untouchable classes by the privileged castes, and the shocking barbarities, often denounced by Gandhi in prophetic wraths, that are inflicted in India upon the cow which, according to the Hindu tradition, is the most sacred of beasts. A great part of Miss Mayo's facts cannot be challenged and yet the picture she had drawn is profoundly untrue. It is a libel upon a unique civilisation and a people of extraordinary virtue, patience and spiritual quality. I cannot help attempting to track her through the vivid maze of her assertions. It must suffice for me to deal with a few characteristic illustrations.

WHAT OF THE WEST?

Miss Mayo writes as though the horrors of filth and superstition surrounding childbirth were peculiar to Hindu society. Suppose that one were to make a realistic picture of maternity in any other Asiatic country or, for the matter as has often been done, in the slum cities of Europe and the United States, would any of Miss Mayo's inference apply? She cites examples in detail of Indian males sexuality. It would be impossible, I think, to produce anything of the kind more loathsome. But Miss Mayo cannot be unaware that the records of all protective societies in Europe and America contain incidents which fact for fact are as horrible as these. She asserts that the majority of Hindu men are though indulgence and perversion, impotent at twenty-five. The sufficient reply to that astonishing accusation would seem to be that, if it were anything like half true, the figures of population under the Pax Britannica would not cause any alarm to the Government of India. In treating of the untouchables and the so-called criminal fribes she implies that such agencies as the Salvation Army stand virtually alone in their remedial efforts. The truth is that long before the rise of her great champion, Gandhi, a powerful section of Indian reformers laboured as earnestly for social redemptions as for political advance.

SECLUSION OF WOMEN.

Miss Mayo quotes Rabindranath Tagore in such a way as to imply that he is an apologist of child marriage. The passage cited as a condensed statement of the case for early marriage (an entirely different thing) as accepted throughout the Orient. Rabindranath Tagore is a leader of the Brahmo community, which fifty years ago carried through the Indian Legislature the first reformed marriage Act.

Miss Mayo speaks as though the seclusion of women behind the Purdah were universal throughout India, and she says again and again that no Indian girl and young woman can be left unprotected for an hour, since she would assuredly be violated. The seclusion of women is an established custom only in certain provinces. Over great tracts of the country there is no Purdah. Women move freely and unveiled through the bazaars. Women of the peasant and coolie classes work in the open as they work everywhere in the world. Miss Mayo, in an astonishing lapse, quotes as a recent dictum the most threadbars pieces of cynicism that is passed about among Europeans in India, namely that one week after the withdrawal of the British there would not be a rupee or a virgin left in Bengal. Apart from the point of that, according to Miss Mao's own demonstratioyn, there are almost no virgins in Bengal over ten years of age. One may note the somewhat glaring historical fact that, before the advent of the British, Bengal certainly showed no despicable power of social resistance against, as Macaulay put it, every marander of the East. And finally in this brief series of instance, Miss Mayo has been led to believe that there is an inherent contrast between the thical standards of Hindu society and those of Indian Moslems, a contrast greatly to the advantage of the latter. This is one of the most surprising things in the book, and with it is coupled the extraordinary blunder of Miss Mayo's assumption that the virile races of India are all Moslems. Any British soldier would have put her right there.

MY EXPERIENCE OF INDIANS.

I have been able in this articles to refer to no more than a hundredth part of the assertions and inferences that provoke debate in "Mother India." Any tolerable statement of the other side would require a volume at least as large as the one under review. I end with a word of the kind which, I think, no European and no American who has dwelt among the Indian people could refrain from uttering. I lived for five years in India, occupying a position which gave me unasual oportunities of meeting Indians of different kinds, I had many friends. I saw the inside of the Indian homes, I observed the labouring Indian in cities and villages. And, as I call upon the memory of those people and scenes and set the reality of my recollection alongside the appalling picture which Miss Mayo has provided for the large company of readers in several continents, I am filled with bewilderment and regret. The vast multitude of India's common people makes upon every Westerner a wonderful impression of goodness, endurance, and dignity. We know, for everybody tells us so, that the Indian woman has a terribly hard time. But I see her, as she comes up every morning from her ceremonial bath in the river, walking noiselessly with a troop of her fellows, a figure unsurpassed in the world for beauty and serenity, and grace, and I marvel at the power of spirit which has so undeniably conquered in her. As for the intelligentsia of India, they are made up of many communities, all in their several ways endowed with remarkable and attractive gifts. They inherit a social system of extraordinary complexity. It is their task to bring it into relation with the modern world, and the very least that we can do is to recognize that the task is one of immeasurable difficulty. But however difficult may be, one thing is it surely beyond dispute, the Indian system can be changed only with infinite labour and from within. An alien power must leave it for the autonomous India of tomorrow. Miss Mayo quotes with evident approval the widely nonsensical saying of some acquaintance, to the effect that the crime of the British Government is that it has stood protector to this awful system of darkness and oppression, which if left to the mercy of the harder races of Asia, would long ago have been swept into the void. Here, perhaps, we have the booby prize remark from a Westerner about India. There are more than 300 million of of Indian people, and the one thing we know about them, that is above and beyond all controversy is that they are one of the very few eternal race of mankind, being rooted in a social system which has withstood the storms of at least thirty centuries.—"New Republic," New York.

(Continued fromColumn 6)

ject untouchability Devadasi institution drunkenness, sacrifice of animals in the very name of God whom we call Compassionate, All-mereiful, Forgiving. We can unhesitatingly and summarily reject all these things, because they do not appeal to our moral sense. So much with reference to the negative side of it, but there is a positive side to it which is just as important as the negative.

THE POSITIVE SIDE

In putting before you the positive side let me draw for you one very necessary corollary to the doctrine of non-violence. I put it before my very dear friends, the reformers a very small body of staunch workers in Chettinad. The corollary or deduction is this. If we put non-violence, we must then not wish for anything on this earth which the meanest or the lowest of human beings cannot have. If that is a sound proposition and I claim that it is a direct corollary from the doctrine of non-violence, if you accept it and then if it is a sound proposition it follows that we may not barter away our ancient simplicity for anything on this earth. Now, you will, perhaps, understand my determined opposition to the modern rush, the hypnotic dazzle that seems almost to overcome us and overtake us and that is coming to us with such violent force from the West, I have taken great pains in my writings as also in my teachings to distinguish between the modern methods adopted in the West, the multiplicity of wants and material comforts from the essential teaching of the sermon on the Mount. So, in the opening sentences of my speech I threw out the hint of what was to come when I told you that after all Jesus was an Asiatic, Mahomed was an Asiatic and to draw that sharp distinction between the preaching and message of Jesus and what is today going on in America, in England and other parts of the world. I have been able to live at least with thousands upon thousands of my Christian friends in South Africa and now because the circle is growing ever larger throughout the world, so you Hindus and a handful of Buddhists here, if there is even a handful of Buddhists, well it you will be true to your ancient culture, refuse to have anything whatsoever to do with this hypnotic dazzle even though it may come to you in the so-called Christian garb. If you have an immovable faith in yourselves, if you will also cultivate it in exhaustibly, you will find that the questions even though they come to you with the Western dazzle behind them, will shade all that dazzle and be converted to the doctrine of simplicity which alone can satisfy the test of the corollary that I have ventured to draw before this audience.

MESSAGE OF THE WHEEL

If you have closely followed my reason, you will at once understand the message, the imperishable message of the spinning wheels. It is because I see in the spinning wheel the land of God working, it is because I shee in the spinning wheel the satisfaction of the needs of the meanest of human beings that in season and out of season. I think about it, work at it, pray about it and sleep about it. If there is any other thing which can bring you nearer to the famishing people of the earth, that could put you at once with the level of the scavenger, I withdraw the spinning wheel and hug the other thing. You will perhaps also understand I go about from door to door shamelessly and ceaselessly with the begging bowl and beg every one to put something into it if they will do so with a willing heart. I have now overstayed my time. I must exhaust your patience and I must now therefore leave you to dot the i' and cross the t's of this speech. I have to talk to the student world several other things, because I have the honour to enjoy their confidence but to-night I must not go any further with my remarke.

I thank you from the bottom of my heart for all that you have done and are doing and if you will act in accordance with the paper that some of you sent me, when I was in Colombo, you will certainly have done a brave thing. There was one thing in that paper which I would have liked to correct, but I must seek some other occasion to do so. I thank you for the patience with which you have listened to be.—"Hindu."

KALVAN MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have to thank you very much for publishing my previous communication regarding the working of the Kalyan Municipality. The result of the publication was that a large amount of arears that was due by the President for a very long time, was immediately paid. But matters still require to be mended.

Messrs. Sabnis and Phadke, the prominent pleaders in Kalyan, are taking keen interest in safeguarding the interest of tax-payers. They had written to the Collector and the Revenue Commissioner N. D. to inquire in the matter, but as no steps are yet taken by either the Collector or the Commissioner, they have now written to the Secretary to Government, General Department, Bombay.

It is hoped that proper authorities will take immediate steps to institute an inquiry.—Yours, etc.,

A KALYAN VOTER.

REVIVAL OF ANCIENT CULTURE

ITS NEGATIVE AND POSITIVE SIDES

MAHATMA GANDHI'S WARNING

MODERN RUSH AND HYPNOTIC DAZZLE OF WEST

In the revival of ancient culture it is necessary, in the first instance "to understand what that ancient culture is, and it must be necessarily culture which all students, whether they are Hindus, Christians, Budhists or to whatever faiths they belong, would be interested in reviving."

"In trying to explore the hidden treasures of ancient culture, I have come upon the inestimable boon that all that is permanent in ancient Hindu culture is also to be found in the teachings of Jesus, Budha, Mahomed and Zoroaster."

—Mahatma Gandhi in his address to the Jafna Students' Congress.

Replying to the address presented by the Students Congress of Jaffna (Ceylon), Mahatma Gandhi said:

I thank you for the beautiful address that you have presented to me this evening. You have taken upon yourselves and very rightly, the credit of bringing me to this fair Island, but you must remember also that those who take credit for anything have also to take discredit if any mishap occurs.

REVIVAL OF ANCIENT CULTURE

It is very difficult for me this evening o give you a message for the simple reason that I do not know your Congress sufficiently nor do I know sufficiently the composition of my audience but your worthy Chairman has informed me of the objects of your Congress. I shall try to give you some thoughts that occur to me on some of these objects. If I understood him rightly your first object is to revive ancient culture. You have then to understand what that ancient culture is and it must be necessarily culture which all students, whether they are Hindus, Christians, Buddhists or to whatever faith they belong, would be interested in reviving, because I take it that by ancient culture you do not want to confine yourselves purely to Hindu students. I take it that the Congress includes all students, Hindus, Christians, Muslems and Buddhists. Though to-day it has on its rolls no Muslim student or Buddhist student, it does not much matter for my argument for the simple reason that your ultimate objects is attainment of Swaraj, not merely for the Hindus and Christians of Jaffna but for all the inhabitants of this Island of which Jaffna is a but a part. What I have said with reference to the inclusion of students belonging to these religions must hold good. That being so, we hark back to the question, what ancient culture it is we want to revive. It must therefore, be such as to be common to all these elements and such as to be acceptable to all these elements. Therefore, whilst that culture will undoubtedly be predominently Hindu culture, it can never be exclusively Hindu. The reason why I say that it must be predominantly Hindu and are all the while thinking of that country which you rightly and proudly delight to call your motherland. In Hindu culture I venture to submit Buddhistic culture is necessarily included for the simple reason that Buddha himself was an Indian, not only an Indian, but a Hindu amongst Hindus. I have never seen anything in the life of Gautama to warrant the belief that he renounced Hinduism and adopted a new faith. My task becomes easy when I consider also that Jesus himself was an Asiatic, and therefore it becomes a question really to consider what Asiatic or ancient Asiatic culture is. For that matter then Mahomed was also an Asiatic. Since you can only wish to revive all that is noble, all that is permanent in ancient culture or revival, you cannot revive anything antagonistic to any of these faiths. The question then amounts to this, to find out the common factor, the greatest common measure belonging to all these great faiths, and thus you will come according to my own estimate of things noble and according to this very simple factor, viz. that you want to be truthful and non-violent, for truth and non-violence are common to all these great faiths. You cannot possibly seek to revive many of the customs that you and I might have even forgotten, that may have at one time formed part of Hinduism. I recall one great thought that the late Justice Ranade expressed when he was considering himself of ancient culture, and he told his audience that it would be difficult for any single person in the audience to say exactly what ancient culture was and when that culture ceased to be ancient and began to be modern. He also said that a prudent man would not swear by anything, because it was ancient, but he told the audience that any culture, ancient or modern, must be submitted to the test of reason and experience. I am obliged to utter this warning to this Congress of students who are to be makers of the destinies of this land, because of so many reactionary forces gathering round us not only here, but throughout the world. I see from my own experience in India that many who are professing to revive ancient culture do not hesitate under the name of that revival to revive old superstitions and prejudices.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

After apologising for his low voice and the necessity for reproducing or translating his speech, Mahatmaji continued:—I was describing to you from my own experience some of the reactionary forces that had been set in motion in the Motherland itself. Ancient tradition and ancient laws have been dragged almost out of the tomb to justify the hideous doctrine of untouchability. A similar attempt, some of you many know, is now being made to justify the institution of devadasis.

You will not therefore consider that I have given you an elaborate statement in warning you against being misled into wrong doing under the name of revival of ancient culture. Perhaps you will understand the significance of this warning coming as it does from a man who is himself not only a lover of ancient culture but has been endeavouring in his own life, to the best of his ability, to reproduce all that is noble, that is permanent in ancient culture. In trying to explore the hidden treasures of ancient culture, I have come upon this inestimable boon that all that is permanent in ancient Hindu culture is also to be found in the teachings of Jesus, Buddha, Mahomed and Zoraster. So I have come to this workable arrangement for myself if I find anything in Hinduism wherein the ancients agreed that is repugnant to my Christian brother or my Mussalman brother, I immediately begin to fidget and doubt the ancientness of that claim. So I came by a process of examination to this irresistible conclusion that there was nothing so very ancient in this world as these two good old things—truth and non-violence, and arguing along these lines of truth and non-violence I also discovered that I must not attempt to revive ancient practices if they were inconsistent with call it if you will, modern life as it must be lived. Ancient practices may have been perfectly good and perhaps absolutely necessary at the time when those practices were adopted but they might be entirely out of date with modern needs and still not be contrary to truth or non-violence. Hence you can see how safe the road becomes in front of you and me when we summarily and necessarily re-

(Continued in Column 3)

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